

Hague Should Deal With Sealing Problem

W. Sloan Reviews Unfair Position of Canadians in Pelagic Operations—Carlotta G. Cox Seizure—Value of Industry

(Special to The Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—W. Sloan (Comox-Altn), on motion to go into supply in the House of Commons last night, said: In accordance with the notice given a few days ago of my intention to discuss a matter of public importance, viz: the seizure of the Canadian schooner Carlotta G. Cox, on May 29th, 1907, and other matters concerning the Canadian pelagic sealing operations in the North Pacific ocean.

The question is one which has long been a source of conflicting interest between the United States and Canada. The United States for years has been endeavoring to control and assert jurisdiction over the high seas in the interest of the seal industry on the Pribiloff Islands, Canada, on the other hand, following what she claimed for her subjects, a legitimate and honorable calling in the pursuit of the fur seal.

"The Canadian sealers, known as the Canadian pelagic sealers, have followed with varying success their hazardous occupation, severely handicapped by the constant efforts made to drive them off the Pacific coast. They have been interfered with and molested from the very commencement of their enterprise. Seizures, arrests and imprisonment, confiscation and other high-handed acts were of common occurrence on the part of the United States, assisted by Russia.

"Restrictive regulations have also been imposed upon our whalers, but without having the desired effect. Recently, however, Japan, not being subject to any restrictions, has engaged in pelagic sealing. This question is one which I propose to discuss later on, but before doing so I desire to give a brief review of the main incidents connected with this industry in which we are so directly interested.

Mr. Sloan then reviewed the historical features in connection with this question from Russia's discovery in 1728 to the award made at Paris as a result of the arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, where regulations were laid down in respect to pelagic sealing.

The Behring Sea question was also one of those which received the consideration of the joint high commission which formally opened at Quebec on August 23rd, 1898. A proposal was submitted in effect that pelagic sealing be prohibited in the North Pacific ocean, and that the government of the United States pay to Great Britain a certain sum in full compensation for the relinquishment of the rights of her subjects to engage in sealing in that ocean. This proposal was not favored by Canada, as it was felt that our present rights should not be further relinquished. Up to the year 1902 pelagic sealing had been recognized mainly as a Canadian industry, but during this year, as a result of a bounty of \$40 per ton, given by the Japanese government to encourage the development of the deep-sea fisheries, including pelagic sealing, there were nineteen vessels flying the Japanese flag sealing off the Japanese coast.

Since that time the Japanese operations have extended over the North Pacific ocean, without regard to the regulations imposed upon Canadian subjects, with the result that their untrammelled operations are proving disastrous to Canadian interests. There are now some thirty-five pelagic sealers under the Japanese flag, who are operating without interference or restriction.

This point was emphasized and brought very forcibly to the attention of the people of Canada by the seizure of the Canadian schooner Carlotta G. Cox, on May 29th, 1907, while in the Behring Sea, and west longitude 141° 15' and latitude 59° 15'. This locality is known as the Fairweather grounds and the point of seizure is about forty miles from the shore. The seizure was made for an alleged violation of the regulations of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, the offence claimed being sealing in the closed season, namely, from May 1st to July 31st.

The humiliating feature of this may be more fully understood when I state that there were in that immediate neighborhood when the seizure was made, not less than five Japanese sealing schooners pursuing their calling unopposed. The only schooner seized was the one flying the British flag. Further comment upon this incident would appear unnecessary.

Mr. Sloan then reviewed the efforts made by the British and American governments to procure the adherence of other nations to the regulations described by the Paris award. Neither country, however, succeeded in getting Japan to adhere to the award, although the Japanese government did agree to prohibit foreign vessels from sealing the Japanese flag in conducting pelagic sealing.

The treaty between Great Britain and Japan, ratified July 17th, 1904, marked a new era in the history of Japan. The negotiations leading up to this treaty occupied months, during the very time that the Behring Sea question was prominent. And although I have read the published correspondence which took place between Great Britain and Japan at this time, I fail to find where Great Britain had even suggested, much less urged, upon Japan, the desirability of her adherence to the Paris award. On the contrary,

although the United States had written Great Britain as to the urgency of dispatching the identical note on May 7th, and again on May 22nd, it was not until after the treaty with Japan, signed on the 17th July, that any attention was paid by Great Britain to the request of the United States.

Japan would at that time, no doubt, have readily consented to respect the regulations adopted for the protection of the fur seals if requested to do so, rather than jeopardize the treaty which was to give her a new status.

It is difficult to understand Great Britain's failure to protect the Canadian pelagic sealers with so favorable an opportunity presented, especially when I remind you that she was emphatic on this point when the argument was presented to the tribunal.

The United States also concluded an important treaty of trade and commerce with Japan on November 22nd, 1894. But the United States did not exhibit the aggressive spirit which we generally associate and credit her with possessing. They too, appear to have been as indifferent as Great Britain in securing Japan's adherence to the identical note.

(Continued on Page 8.)

GOVERNMENT AND SEALING QUESTION

(Special to The Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply to Mr. Sloan, said that the question of sealing was now engaging the attention of the government.

WILL ANNUL DECREES OF SENHOR FRANCO

Supporters of Portuguese ex-Premier Are Still Inactive.

Lisbon, Feb. 28.—The council of state has endorsed the decisions of the cabinet on Tuesday last to annul the decrees of ex-Premier Franco, dissolving the chamber of deputies and reforming the house of peers and to summon the dissolved chamber in or out of office.

In addition, the council of state has decided to issue at the proper time a fresh decree dissolving the chamber of deputies, according to the constitution, and at the same time summoning the electoral college to meet on April 6th.

Ex-Premier Franco's supporters have decided not to participate in the elections for deputies.

MEN WHO FOUGHT FOR THE EMPIRE

Speech of Lieut. A. J. Brace at Paardeberg Luncheon Yesterday.

At the Canadian Club banquet yesterday, to the South African veterans, in moving the vote of thanks to Speaker Eberts for his address, Lieut. A. J. Brace said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I feel that it is too high an honor to have the privilege to move a vote of thanks to the speaker of the day for his magnificent words. I feel that I can but poorly express the sentiments which my comrades individually feel towards those who have made it possible for us to enjoy this banquet today and to listen to the splendid oration of Mr. Speaker.

"If we were able to serve our country in any small way, we did it because we thought it was our duty. We did not expect thanks or appreciation; we ask no reward for simply doing our duty.

"I am glad that there is such a number of those who went to South Africa present on this occasion. When I was asked how many South African veterans there would be in town, I replied, 'about forty,' but when the advertisement was put in the papers 140 turned up. (Cheers). There are about 100 present, representing 25 different regiments, not only from Canada but from Australia, New Zealand and the Mother Country. At the head of this table, sir, sit eleven men who were at Paardeberg eight years ago to-day. (Loud cheers). I am glad that we have with us Lieut. Hodgins to second this motion. I feel that he should have moved the resolution while I seconded as he fought at Paardeberg on that eventful occasion.

"This gathering has given us the opportunity and we hope to form a Veterans' Association for this city and a committee has been appointed to gather information and to report to a later meeting. The idea is to include all

who have fought for king and country, or served in any war.

"While I was not at Paardeberg, this gathering reminds me of another one which took place on one Easter Day during that war. Under Lieut. Carruthers, a name well known in the annals of the war, there were forty of us cut off from the main body at the battle of Hart's river. Only six escaped alive and of this little number two were shot, the other four of us were forced to surrender, were stripped of all we had and tramped the weary miles, barefooted and almost naked, but finally reaching safety. In these days of beef and hardtack looked pretty good, even though the beef was sometimes horse or mule flesh (laughter). It tasted almost as good as the dainty fare set before us today.

"But, sir, I think we should take a moment to think in silence of the brave men who laid down their lives at Paardeberg. These brave men would ask better death than to die on the battlefield, but we realize what a tremendous sacrifice those at home were making, the fathers and mothers waiting anxiously for news that they dreaded to receive. The soldier at the front does not forget this, but he is ready to go again. (Loud cheering).

"I would like, sir, to personally thank Mr. Dowler for those lines which he read to us. They strike a responsive chord in every breast.

"I should like also to thank the Canadian Club for their kindness in this matter of the celebration. We heartily appreciate what you have done for us. But we only did our duty, and we are ready to do it again.

"The words of Owen Smiley, sir, form a fitting conclusion to these few remarks:

Canadians at Paardeberg taught the whole world at large

That gallant charge

And wrote in words of blood and fire that they may read who runs.

That when you insult the mother, you must answer to her sons.

(Loud cheers).

KING ALFONSO'S LIFE ENDANGERED

Precautions to Guard His Spanish Majesty Against Anarchists.

Paris, Feb. 28.—A special dispatch to the Matin from Madrid says there is much uneasiness at what appears to be a renewal of anarchist activity. On several occasions recently, the dispatch says, suspicious persons have been arrested while trying to approach King Alfonso. The authorities, however, maintain strict secrecy about these arrests. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to safeguard the king.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

Bill to Vote \$300,000 for Scheme Read for First Time in House.

(Special to The Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The bill granting \$300,000 for the Plains of Abraham scheme was read for the first time in the House yesterday.

FOUND DEAD IN HOTEL

(Special to The Times.)

Vancouver, Feb. 28.—John Jandine, registered from Great Falls, Montana, was found dead to-day in bed in the Commercial hotel.

ASSASSINATION OF SHAH ATTEMPTED

THREE OUTSIDERS KILLED IN BOMB OUTRAGE

Automobile of Ruler Shattered—Scene in Streets of Teheran.

Teheran, Persia, Feb. 28.—An attempt was made in this city this afternoon to assassinate the Shah of Persia by a bomb. His Majesty was not hurt.

Three of the outsiders who were accompanying him at the time were killed.

The Shah owed his escape to the precautions taken to protect him from just such an attempt as was made this afternoon. He was on his way to a nearby town where he intended to pass a few days.

The procession had left the palace and was traversing a narrow street, when two bombs were hurled at him from the roof of a house. One exploded in the air, but the other struck the ground near the Shah's automobile.

This missile killed three outsiders, wounded the chauffeur, and a score of bystanders, and shattered the vehicle. The Shah, however, was not in his automobile, having taken the precaution to send the motor-car on ahead and ride himself in a carriage, further in the rear of the procession. The motor car was a closed one, and it was thought that the sovereign was inside.

As soon as the Shah heard the explosions he alighted hurriedly from his carriage and entered a neighboring house. Here he remained quietly while his attendants sent word for a detachment of troops. The soldiers were hurried to the scene and formed in front of the house where the Shah was. He then came out, and surrounded by a bodyguard, returned to the palace.

The house from which the bomb was thrown and the buildings nearby were searched by the police, but no arrests were made.

WHAT WILL BE FUTURE OF CONGO FREE STATE

Sir Edward Grey's Speech Creates Deep Impression in Belgium.

Brussels, Feb. 28.—The recent debate in the British House of Commons and the speech of Sir Edward Grey, relative to the Congo situation, has caused a deep impression in political circles here.

The differences between King Leopold and the Belgian parliament still continue over the question of the annexation of the Congo independent state.

It is reported that King Leopold demands a civil list of \$600,000 from the Congo, and the various parties are showing signs of impatience. It is even considered probable that the Belgian parliament will abandon the Congo Free State altogether unless a prompt decision is reached.

TOLSTOI ANNIVERSARY.

International Celebration to Be Held on Russian Writer's Eightieth Birthday.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—The preparations for the international celebration of the 80th anniversary of the birth of Count Leo Tolstoy are progressing steadily under the auspices of the committee having the matter in charge which includes many of the most noted writers, artists and public men of Russia. Tolstoy was born on August 28, 1828. In addition to the proposition to raise a fund to purchase the Count's present residence at Yasnaya Polyana, his birthplace, for a Tolstoy museum, it has been decided to issue a book of Tolstoyana which shall include articles by Octave Mirbeau, George Brandes, Knut Hamsun and other noted men of letters of all nations.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 28.—The stock market opened steady with the following prices: Amal. Copper 51; American Smelting 60; Anaconda 33; B. R. 40; G. T. Nor. 118 1/2; Mo. Pac. 30 1/2; Mex. Cent. 18 1/2; N. Y. C. & N. J. 12 1/2; Penna. 11 1/2; Reading 9 1/2; St. Paul 10 1/2; Sugar 11 1/2; Union Pacific 11 1/2; U. S. Steel 23 1/2; U. S. Steel prd. 25 1/2.

EXPRESS TRAIN DERAILED.

(Special to The Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The Renfrew Atlantic express, No. 96, due here at 2:40 a.m., was derailed at Eganville Junction owing to a broken rail. The cook had his hands badly scalded. There were no other casualties.

RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Feb. 28.—But three entries were received for the racquet championship games for the new gold racquet which will begin here on Saturday under the auspices of the Tuxedo tennis and racquet club. An international flavor will be given the games by the appearance of F. F. S. Roland, of Montreal. The two other players will be J. G. Douglas, of the New York Racquet Club, and Erskine Hewitt, of the Tuxedo Racquet Club.

FARMER KILLED UNKNOWN BURGLAR

Quebec Man in Saving Friend's House Commits Fatal Deed.

Granby, Que., Feb. 28.—An unknown burglar was shot and killed yesterday by Thomas Robinson, a young farmer, who found the robber in the house of Wm. Jenkins, who at present is visiting friends in Iowa.

When requested to give up the bundle in his possession the burglar threatened to shoot. Robinson secured the help of three companions who met the burglar, who also threatened to shoot them, whereupon Robinson fired with fatal effect.

Robinson and his companions gave themselves up to the police.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

(Special to The Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained yesterday in the House that owing to the fact that R. L. Borden was absent the debate on the bill for increasing the railway commission to six could not take place. The Hon. G. P. Graham said that the assistant commissioner would require to be a superior court judge and a barrister of ten years' experience.

SWEEPING CHANGES IN LIQUOR TRADE

WOULD WIPE OUT THIRTY THOUSAND LICENSES

British Cabinet Minister's Bill Arouses Storm of Protest.

London, Feb. 27.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith introduced the licensing bill in the House of Commons this afternoon. This is the principal government measure for the present session of parliament. The capital invested in licensed property in this country is about \$1,200,000,000, while over 2,000,000 people are employed in the traffic.

Briefly, the bill provides for the compulsory reduction within a specified period, and on a uniform scale, of the number of saloons licensed throughout the country. In cities it is proposed to allow one saloon for every 175 persons, and in country districts one saloon for every 400 persons. This regulation, it is estimated, will wipe out in the neighborhood of 30,000 licenses, or about one-third of the present total.

The bill proposes that this reduction be effected within 20 years. Local option is to govern the issuance of new licenses, and the majority of the parochial electors is sufficient to prohibit the granting of a license.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith expressed the opinion that England was not yet ripe for compulsory Sunday closing, but he said that outside the metropolis no saloon would be allowed to open on Sunday for more than two hours at midday or for more than two hours in the evening. In conclusion, the chancellor declared that if this bill was adopted the state in 20 years would obtain unfettered control of the license system.

The system of compensating those entirely deprived of their licenses is to lapse over a period of 45 years from the commencement of the act, and an end will thus be made to the vested interest in all licenses.

Storm of Protest.

London, Feb. 28.—Chancellor Asquith's bold and drastic licensing bill, which was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday, is raising a storm of denunciation in the opposition press. Mr. Balfour gave his party a lead in the brief speech stigmatizing the measure as "robbery."

The tremendous strength of the brewing interests throughout the country will be brought to bear in the endeavor to prevent the passage of the bill or to obtain an extensive amendment, especially as in the direction of securing a longer time limit than four years, which is regarded as likely to inflict serious injury to the interests of the shareholders of brewing companies representing a capital of \$1,200,000,000.

Some of the Unionists regard the bill as another move in the campaign against the House of Lords. The best opinion in the lobby, however, favored the view that Mr. Asquith is asking much more than he hopes to obtain and that the bill will pass in greatly amended form.

REASONS FOR BEAUTIFYING CITY

F. B. PEMBERTON MAKES CAPITAL SUGGESTIONS

Points Out Why Victoria Roads Are Now in Such Disrepair.

The scheme for beautifying Victoria, recently proposed in these columns by Joseph Tasse continues to arouse considerable interest among prominent men in the city. It will be remembered that it was suggested that the provincial government should be approached with a view to voting an appropriation for the improvement of parks and roads, the planting of trees and the establishment of open spaces which it is anticipated will add greatly to the appearance of the Queen City of the West and make her still more attractive, as well as bringing in an increased revenue to the provincial government owing to the enhanced value of realty which the proposed changes must necessarily entail.

F. B. Pemberton the well known real estate agent was seen to-day on the subject and gave to the Times representative a succinct view of how he regards the scheme. In brief his opinion is as follows:

"Nature," he says, "has made Victoria one of the most beautiful places on the face of the earth, but man has come along and has steadily tried to spoil it. It does not matter what it is, the telephone, electric wires, or anything else if a tree comes in its way down it must come, either in whole or in part. In no other country would this be allowed. People will not realize that our greatest asset is the beauty of our country. We must realize this if we want our city to go ahead. We are not a manufacturing centre but essentially a residential one, and we must, if we want our city to go ahead, conserve our trees and improve the appearance of our streets by judicious boulevarding with suitable trees and flowering shrubs.

"Take a city like Winnipeg, which was formerly not much more than a barren waste. By judicious planting and boulevarding the residential portion of the city presents in places quite a park-like appearance. Some people here object to the cost of keeping up the boulevard in front of their houses, not realizing that the grass, trees, and shrubs add practically so much to their garden with only a comparatively small expense to them per annum, this being in the place of weeds and mud, which formerly held sway there.

"I do not think that any rapid-growing trees like maples should be planted, but slow growing ones with flowering shrubs in between. Vancouver has for years gone in for boulevarding and the consequence is that some of the main residential streets there present a very attractive appearance.

"I quite agree with some of our aldermen that the streets should be attended to, but why not do both—our streets are undoubtedly in a deplorable condition. I think there should be a first class man to have charge of the streets—that is repairing them. He should have several small gangs of men under him, and the roads should be steadily repaired, as they are in the Old Country. The money there is a hole in the road it should be filled up and not allowed to grow bigger and bigger. Little repairs done all the time would keep the roads in splendid shape—that is the whole secret of the magnificent roads throughout England. If ever there is a ditch dug here across a road, for ever after there is a lump or a hollow there, in many cases so bad, unless driving very slowly over them, as to nearly throw one out of a carriage or car, whereas a very little more work, either at the time of afterwards, would leave the road level.

"Another reason of our bad city roads is that they are allowed to become the natural watercourses of the city, as the centre is generally lower than the sides. This is the real reason of our terrible roads—the centre is made too low, the sides are allowed to gradually get too high, and there is not sufficient drainage to keep the water off.

"There are so many details that are really important—that a competent man who gave his whole time to it could attend to; for instance, the other day in putting down a main pipe the men dug up a lot of good gravel and the road it was on wanted repairing badly. I ventured the suggestion that the good gravel should be put on the road and the ditch filled up with material from the side of the road, but there seemed no one to attend to it, so all the good gravel went to the bottom of the ditch again, and where the ditch happened to be on the road itself black mud was in some places put on top, in which of course wheels sunk right down. We need a first class road man who would attend to every detail like this. Some of our roads are getting impassable. The fire engine going to a fire a few days ago stuck fast. We really must wake up," said Mr. Pemberton in conclusion, "if we expect our city to become the residential metropolis of the West."

SIX DAY WALKING RACE.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28.—When the walkers in the six-day race stopped for the day at midnight last night the score was as follows: Hoagland, 128 miles; Slater, 152 miles; Meester, 191 miles; 157; Hartley, 178; Slake, 199 and Lloyd, 116.



MEN WHO ATTENDED PAARDEBERG LUNCHEON.

Bottom row are men who fought at Paardeberg. Reading from the left: Wm. Hardy, house porter of Empress; Sergt. Major Macdonald, R. W. J. Leeman, A. E. Morbey, G. W. Tindall, Capt. H. J. R. Cullin, W. Warren, Lieut. Hodgins, Stephen Court, J. Stewart, J. H. Dixon, J. Smith, Sergt. Major Edwards, who marshalled the parade, also fought at Paardeberg. He is seated behind Winkell and Tindall, wearing two medals. Lieut. A. J. Brace, Chairman-Campaigners' Association, standing upper left corner, with hand on pillar. Twenty-five regiments were represented at the Canadian Club luncheon yesterday.

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NO LIGHT ON HOLD UP.
 Microscans Responsible for Gorge Outrage Still Unapprehended.
 Up to three o'clock this afternoon absolutely no developments have occurred with reference to the capture of the criminals who shot the man Dancy in the Gorge Hotel outrage last Tuesday. In the words of the authorities, themselves "things are in the same condition as they were last night." The process of arresting suspected persons continues busily and some interesting sidelights have been thrown upon the careers of some of the undesirable and as such have been deported for the benefit of Seattle. One of

UNDESIRABLE
COME FROM SEATTLE
 Many Have Been Deported by Local Immigration Officials.

Since the Gorge hotel-outrage last Tuesday night the Dominion Immigration authorities are taking great care in the inspection of all persons who come over from Seattle. Both the steamers Royal and Rosalie are subjected to the strictest kind of investigation, and the authorities are determined to prevent any loose or undesirable character from entering the country.
 When seen this morning and questioned in regard to the large number of undesirable taking advantage of the ridiculously low rate, being asked by the Alaska Steamship Company, which operates the steamship Rosalie, Dr. G. L. Milne, the Dominion medical and immigration inspector, stated that undoubtedly a large number were coming over, but that four or six were being deported every day.
 "We are taking all the extra precaution possible, and are returning an average of four to six by every boat," was the doctor's statement, "and if anyone can give us more information about any undesirable coming over I will see that they are deported also."
 In this regard the following figures show the number of passengers brought and the number deported for this week:
 Monday, 74 passengers; 1 deported.
 Tuesday, 93 passengers; 2 deported.
 Wednesday, 55 passengers; 5 deported.
 Thursday, 59 passengers; 1 deported.
 W. McCarter, the local agent for the Alaska Steamship Company, stated today that the town talk regarding the Rosalie bringing toughs of "questionable character" was "all rot." "There were always a number deported, even before the present low rates. Why, sir," there have been three sent back by the Princess Royal this week, and the old rate of \$2 is still in force on her."
 Agent McCarter also stated that the present low rate was not a rate war, but was merely a low charge for a low class of vessel. Inside of a month the Chippewa should be back on the run, and the original prices reverted to.

TO BEGIN WORK ON
IMMIGRATION HALL

Large Accommodation in New Structure at Outer Wharf.

The following further instructions concerning the immigration hall, which is to be erected on the outer wharf, were supplied to the Times by Dr. P. H. Bryce, the medical officer of health of the interior department, who is staying in the city for a few days:
 "The building, which will be commenced immediately," said Dr. Bryce, "will suffice for all the needs of the civil and medical inspections. In future the inspections will take place in the building itself and not on the ship as hitherto. It will also be used as an immigration hospital. It will have accommodation for 100 patients and will contain a reception hall which will hold 300 people. It should be completed during the course of the summer."

MAN AND WIFE KILLED.
 Carriage Run Down by Train During Blinding Snowstorm in Pennsylvania.
 Greenville, Pa., Feb. 28.—Frank Pauley, aged 30, and his wife, two years younger, were instantly killed, and Benjamin E. Rekenrode, a friend, was probably fatally injured last night at Transfer, near here, when a carriage in which they were riding was struck by a train on the grade crossing of the Erie railroad during a blinding snow storm.
 The engineer of the train, Chas. Stenger, was a school mate of both Mr. and Mrs. Pauley.

EDISON'S CONDITION.
 New York, Feb. 28.—Thos. A. Edison, the inventor, who underwent a second operation yesterday for asthoid, spent a comfortable night. The physicians who attended him at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat hospital, announced today that though his condition is serious, he is in no immediate danger.
GONE TO RIVIERA.
 Joseph Chamberlain's Health Continues to Improve.
 London, Feb. 28.—Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain, left London for the Riviera, where they will remain for several months. Mr. Chamberlain's health continues to improve slowly.

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ROYAL TEMPLARS OF B. C.
 Officers Appointed at Grand Council in Vancouver.
 Rev. S. J. Thompson, pastor of Centennial Methodist church, has just come back from attending the grand council of the Royal Templars of B. C., which has been held in Vancouver, and which is just finished. Mr. Thompson has been appointed Dominion delegate and will attend the next council at Hamilton, Ont.
 The sessions went off well and a number of officers were appointed, among whom were: Grand councillor, Newton R. Brown, New Westminster; past grand master, J. C. Robertson, Chilliwack; grand chaplain, W. R. McKim, Vancouver; vice councillor, Mrs. Hoffmaster, Vancouver; trustees, W. Cook, Nanaimo; T. Robertson, Agassiz; W. Begg, New Westminster. Mr. Johnson has held the same office for 15 years.

WEST COAST SHIPPING REPORT
 (By Dominion Wireless.)
 Tootoosh, Feb. 28, 9 a.m.—Light rain; wind east, 25 miles; barometer, 29.40; temperature, 35. Three-masted schooner bound in Ship Star of England in Neah Bay, Admiral Cecilie at Callallam Bay. Two-masted collier passed Callallam Bay at 7.15 a.m., bound for Victoria.
 Forecast: Tootoosh, Feb. 28, 9 a.m.—Strait winds, strong, with rain. Estevan, Feb. 28, 9 a.m.—Cloudy; west wind; sea rough.
 Pachena, Feb. 28, 9 a.m.—Raining; wind east; no ship-
 Shotbolt's Hill, Feb. 28, 9 a.m.—United States battleship Nebraska passed along straits, bound for Bremerton, where she hopes to arrive at noon. Steamer Humboldt passed along straits at 9 a.m.
 Tootoosh, Feb. 28, 11.50 a.m.—Cloudy; wind east, 15 miles; barometer, 29.42; temperature, 42; schooner S. S. Redfield passed in at 8 a.m. Ship Star of England passed out at 11.30.
 Port Crescent, Feb. 28, 11.30 a.m.—Small passenger steamer passed in at 11.30 a.m.
 Pachena, Feb. 28, 11.30 a.m.—Cloudy; wind east; steamer Tees passed in at 11.30 a.m.
 Estevan, Feb. 28, 11.30 a.m.—Two-masted schooner bound out at 10 a.m.
 Carmaham, Feb. 28, 9 a.m.—Light northeast wind; rain; sea smooth; barometer, 29.45.
 Cape Beale, Feb. 28, 9 a.m.—East wind; rain; sea smooth.
 Alberni, Feb. 28, 9 a.m.—Steamer Tees left here 6 a.m.
 Carmaham, Feb. 28, 1 p.m.—Fresh east wind; cloudy; sea smooth; barometer, 29.35.
 Steamer Tees passed in.
 Cape Beale, Feb. 28, 1 p.m.—East wind; clear; sea smooth.

WATER SYSTEM TO DEVELOP POWER
Delegation Urges Government to Amend Municipal Clauses Act.

Mayor Hall received the following telegram from Ald. Gleason, who with Ald. Norman, have been attending the meetings of the B. C. Municipal delegates at Nanaimo:
 "Mayor Hall—Fifteen delegates coming to meet government 1.5 to endorse water bill."
 Mayor Hall deserves great credit for the prompt action he has taken in this matter. His Worship went up to Nanaimo on Wednesday, and being unable to remain personally, he left Ald. Gleason and Ald. Norman to represent him. The result so far is very satisfactory. Mayor Hall has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the union.
 The delegation referred to had an interview with Premier McBride and members of the government this afternoon.

OBPOSITION WON'T ALLOW PROGRESS
Obstruction Methods of Bor-den's Party Provoke All Night Sitting.

(Special to The Times.)
 Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The Remedial days were brought back to memory when the citizens of Ottawa saw the flag flying from the parliament buildings at noon today. Telling them that there was an all-night session, the Remedial Bill was under discussion in 1904 but there was no such fight as had taken place since 11:30 last night when at that hour supply was taken up.
 The same item is under discussion now. No progress has been made. The item under review was the \$50,000 for the polling of Hudson Bay. It was under discussion previously for three days; this was the fourth. There is no opposition to the item, just a pure case of obstruction. The Government offered to take up a non-contentious item and pass it, and adjourn, but the opposition refused to permit any progress.
 "Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, Powderly avenue, Victoria West, desire to return thanks to all kind friends who remembered them in their recent bereavement, also those who assisted the choir during high mass and the deceased boy's fellow pupils of the music class for their floral tribute."

BREWER CHEQUE CASE
IN COUNTY COURT
 Interesting Point of Law Raised by Judge Lampman.

At the County court this morning, before Mr. Justice Lampman, F. C. Brewer appeared to answer to a charge of obtaining the sum of \$75 by means of a worthless cheque.
 Mr. Helmecken, C. C., prosecuted, and Mr. Low appeared for the defence. This case was adjourned at the police court on four separate occasions, and the accused had asked for a speedy trial.
 The accused pleaded not guilty, and after the prosecuting counsel had briefly outlined the case he called Miss Estella Carroll.
 Miss Carroll gave evidence to the effect that the accused had called at her house on January 22nd, of this year. It was about midnight when he arrived. He came in an automobile, and was as far as she could see in a sober condition. After he had had two or three drinks, he asked her if she would cash a cheque. She replied that she did not cash cheques for strangers. She then left the room, and in her own words "she decided to take a chance."
 The accused then called for four or five bottles of wine, which were served to him. About 4.30 a.m. the accused asked the housekeeper to give a cheque on the Northern Bank. The housekeeper came to her and she gave her a cheque upon that bank. The housekeeper brought it back to her made out and signed by the accused. The amount for which the cheque had been made out was \$150. This cheque was subsequently presented at the Victoria branch of the Northern Bank, and was returned marked "no account."
 In cross-examination Miss Carroll stated that the cheque had been made out by the prisoner, and at this point the court adjourned in order that the housekeeper might be sent for.
 Miss S. Carroll insisted the opinion that she was in bed, and that she would take some time to dress.
 His Honor replied that "She need not make a very elaborate toilet, as she was only required to give evidence."
 Mrs. Roberts appeared in due course, but before she arrived the court occupied itself with an argument as to whether the evidence of Detective Purvie, who is at present in San Francisco, could be admitted. Mr. Helmecken submitted that it could, but Mr. Low objected strenuously. This brought about the appearance of Walter Keating, the clerk of the city police court, who swore that he had taken down the evidence, and that he had also sworn to it before the magistrate. As the magistrate's signature was not appended to the document His Honor held that the evidence could not be admitted. A. S. Jephson, a clerk from the Northern Bank, was also called, and he stated that he had returned the cheque, which had been marked "no account" by the manager.
 By this time Miss Roberts, the housekeeper had arrived and she was sworn. She told a story, which in many of its essential details corroborated the story which had been given by her mistress, but she also admitted that the amount of wine which was consumed in the house was checked by a Chinaman, Mr. Helmecken asked whether the Chinaman was still in the employ of the man who was accused.
 The witness replied that he had left since the day of the visit of the accused. Some enlightening information with regard to the progress of the night and the amount of liquor which had been consumed followed, and the witness underwent a lengthy catechism from the judge and also from Mr. Low. She insisted that the amount for which the cheque had been made out had been fixed by Brewer himself. She had seen him sign it himself with a fountain pen which was the property of Miss Carroll. She had taken the cheque to Miss Carroll, and from that time she had seen it no more.
 With reference to the accused she knew that he had retired after he had signed the cheque and she had seen him no more until she met him in the police court.
 This concluded the evidence for the crown.
 Mr. Low rose and asked his honor for a dismissal on the ground that the offence had not been proved, but the judge intimated that he would hear Mr. Helmecken first. When Mr. Helmecken had been speaking for a few moments the judge said that he considered that the crown had made out a very clear case as far as the evidence of Miss Carroll was concerned, but that he was by no means satisfied with the evidence of Roberts. He asked the counsel whether she would give a cheque some time and upon that statement had received the wine, constituted an offence.
 Upon this an argument arose. Mr. Helmecken contended that the people had supplied the goods in good faith upon the promise of the accused that he would give a cheque, that such cheque had been given, that the cheque had proved to be worthless; and that therefore the wine had been obtained under false pretences, which was the offence laid in the information.
 In reply, Mr. Low put forward the argument that on the evidence of the crown witnesses the only person who knew how much wine had been sold in the house was the Chinaman, who had not appeared in court. The delivery of the goods had not been proved, and moreover the goods, if they had been supplied, had been made out and handed over. In addition to this the defendant had insisted upon a cheque according to the evidence and that it was upon this occasion and not upon the occasion when he had simply stated that he would give a cheque that he really proffered the cheque. Therefore there was no false pretence as the goods had been supplied before the cheque had been handed over and not afterwards.
 At this point the court adjourned until 2.15.
 Spain produces over 2,000,000,000 corals every year.

Christie's \$3.50 Shoes
3 STYLES LEATHERS
 Box Calf, Vici Kid and Tan
 These are new goods and the best values that have ever been shown in the city.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
Christie's
 Corner Government and Johnson Sts.
 If Christie Has it, It's Correct.

WHY Eat Soda Crackers
 brought from the East, which must be at least six weeks old?
Swiss Cream Sodas
 Are Made in Victoria and are FRESH from the Oven
 GUARANTEED made from the BEST MATERIALS the market can furnish

R. M. PALMER RETURNS FROM OLD LAND
 Interest Shown by Britishers in Fruit Exhibits From B. C.

R. M. Palmer, provincial horticultural commissioner, arrived back in the city after a journey to England which has occupied nearly six months. The purpose of Mr. Palmer's journey was to superintend the displays of fruits and other products of British Columbia which have been sent, under Mr. Palmer's instructions, to many of the country parts of England and Scotland.
 It is now three years since exhibits have been sent across and Mr. Palmer says that they have proved of the utmost value because they have been the means of giving the Old Country information concerning British Columbia, and they have also been the means of exciting a large amount of interest in British Columbia among Britishers. Also Mr. Martin Burrell has been delivering a number of lectures in England which proved successful and valuable.
 The fruit shipped without damage and this is the more gratifying because it was kept in cold storage for some months on the other side. Great interest was shown both in the lectures and the products by the people of the Old Country and many persons expressed their desire to find out more about British Columbia and its possibilities. In parts of the country where it was not convenient to take the entire exhibits, lectures were given and samples of the fruits etc. were shown. The Victoria League was of great assistance to the people engaged in the work and Mr. Palmer considers that the lecturing tours should be continued, as there is much ground to be covered and they form an excellent medium whereby information concerning the country can be disseminated.

BILL TO ENFRANCHISE BRITISH WOMEN
Suffragettes Jubilant When Measure Passes Its First Reading.

London, Feb. 28.—The women's enfranchisement bill passed its first reading in the House of Commons this afternoon by a vote of 271 to 92 and as soon as the news reached Westminster Palace the waiting crowds of women suffragists who had assembled there broke out in round after round of cheers. The bill is identical with the bill defeated in March, 1907.
 Herbert Gladstone, the home secretary, declared that he personally favored the principles of the bill, but he thought that public opinion would have to be moved before an effect could be given to it. The opponents to the bill made no objection to the vote of the House being taken, and as its promoters consented to its reference to a committee of the whole House, the bill is effectively shelved for the present session.
 Great crowds of women awaited the result near the House of Commons and strong detachments of police had been brought up to guard against possible disturbances, but beyond cheering there was little demonstration.
DIED.
 INGRAM—At St. Joseph's hospital, yesterday morning, February 27th, 1908, William C. Ingram, native of Liverpool, England. Passed away, aged 50 years. Funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. from the Smith funeral parlors, and 2.30 p. m. from Knights of Pythias hall. Rev. A. E. Roberts will conduct Pythian services.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
 WANTED—A man to act as Assistant Secretary to the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society, full time to be given to the work. Apply Dr. C. J. Pagan, Secretary, Provincial Board of Health, Victoria, B. C.
 FOR SALE—300 Eggs Cyphers Incubator and three brooders; also a new buggy top. Apply Box 27 Times office.
 FOR SALE—L. C. Smith 12-bore shot gun (telescope); cost \$85, for \$35; also Camera, post-card size, Goetz, cost \$25.00, for \$15.00 at Wilson's, Yates street.
 TO LET—Two cheerful furnished bed rooms, electric light and use of bath; reasonable rent to suitable parties. Apply Box 22.

REGULAR SATURDAY NIGHT DANCE
 in A. O. U. W. hall, Saturday night, March 1, 1908, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. W. C. Ingram.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
FUNERAL NOTICE.
 The officers and members of Far West Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., are requested to meet at their Castle Hall of Sunday, March 1, 1908, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. W. C. Ingram.
 Members of Victoria Lodge and visiting brothers are cordially invited.
 By order
 W. C. PETTICREW, C. C.
 A. H. WEBER, K. of R. & S.

Capital Contracting Co., Ltd.
 J. AVERY, Managing Director.
 Phone A 1013. 1009 DOUGLAS ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

MAKERS OF STANDARD HIGH GRADE IDEAL CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS
 These blocks are accurately proportioned and excellently decorated; 24 to 30 different designs. Will satisfy any architect, contractor or builder.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS
 All kinds of Jobbing Work Done.

DEPT. OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
 Sealed tenders for the supply of meat, bread, groceries, vegetables, forage, straw for bedding, coal oil, and for the washing of bedding and other barracks services, for the permanent force at Esquimaux, for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1908, will be received up to noon of Monday, March 2, 1908. The tenders should be marked "on the upper left hand corner of the envelope" Tender for the supply of (state the nature of the supply, or service) and should be addressed to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa.
 Printed form of tender containing full particulars may be obtained from the Director of Contracts, Ottawa, and the office of the District Officer Commanding, at Victoria.
 Samples of the groceries, etc., which the tenderer proposes to furnish should be submitted with each tender.
 Tenders must be made on the printed form furnished by the Department, without any alteration whatever, otherwise they will not be considered. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.
 The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
 H. Q. 3445-4. E. F. JARVIS, Secretary.
 Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, February 17, 1908.
 Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

SANTAL-MIDY
 Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runny Nostril in 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

The Constantly Increasing Sales of

VOONIA TEA

Prove that Quality and Price Are Right.

Order VOONIA next time and you will be delighted with the results.

WE GUARANTEE

Every watch we sell to be a good reliable time-keeper. And the guarantee of the

OLDEST ESTABLISHED WATCHMAKING HOUSE IN B. C. Is worth something. And, too, all our watches are cleaned and regulated by our watchmaker before being placed on sale. Our prices are as low as possible, considering the quality of the watches.

Let us show you our special medium size watches, sterling silver cases, for young men, at \$7.50 and.....\$10.00

REDFERNS,

NOTE—When we repair WATCHES or CLOCKS, they go. Government St.

Plumbers and Tinsmiths

A large supply on hand of

COKE and CHARCOAL TINPLATES, TERNEPLATES, CANADA PLATES, SHEET LEAD, PIG LEAD, PIG TIN, TINSMITHS' SOLDER, WIPING SOLDER, SHEET ZINC, COPPER BARS, SCRAP ZINC, OAKUM, ETC.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

Temple Building,

Victoria.

SPRING REFITTING

The time will soon be here when you will want to refit your boat. We can supply you with all your requirements at lowest prices.

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING:

HOLZAPFEL'S COPPER PAINT

The best anti-fouling composition in the market.

MARINE ENAMEL PAINTS in all colors.

WIRE RIGGING, MANILA ROPES,

GALVANIZED AND BRASS GOODS.

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS,

1206 WHARF STREET.

BELLEVILLE HORSE SHOES

A CARLOAD JUST IN

A Full Stock of

Capewell Horse Nails Always on Hand

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,

Limited Liability

Corner Government and Johnson Streets, Victoria, B. C.

DOMINION HOTEL

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COMMERCIAL AND TOURIST HEADQUARTERS. STRICTLY FIRST CLASS—MODERATE RATES.

Two large FREE buses meet all boats and convey passengers to and from Hotel.

AMERICAN PLAN.

\$2.00 TO \$2.50 PER DAY.

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Capital, \$141,400.00. Fully subscribed.

Members of the V. I. Fire Underwriters' Association.

re Insurance. Plate Glass Insurance.

Applications invited for the Corporation's AGENCY FOR VICTORIA.

In apply, state other companies represented, if any, and the probable yearly amount of business that could be introduced.

Applications to be sent to the Corporation's HEAD OFFICE, VERNON, B. C.

MONETARY OUTLOOK
MORE SETTLEDDECLINE IN IMPORTS
OF UNITED STATESFall Off in Railroad Revenues
Compels Change of Policy.

New York, Feb. 21.—The January foreign trade returns were unusual and, all things considered, encouraging. Our total exports in January were \$206,209,000, being much the largest total on record for January, and \$17,000,000 in excess of the same month last year. This gain was chiefly due to increased shipments of broadstuffs; wheat alone contributing nearly \$8,000,000 increase, or one-half of the amount. There was also a considerable gain in exports of mineral oils. The import side of the account was not quite so satisfactory, the total imports in January amounting to only \$85,700,000, a decrease of \$42,100,000 compared with the same month last year. The total last January was the smallest of any January since 1904, the falling off being chiefly in luxuries and expensive products. We also bought less of raw materials for manufacturing purposes, but the decrease in this respect was smaller than in the other. Our excess of exports over imports for month amounted to \$120,509,000, compared with \$62,700,000 a year ago.

Inasmuch as the excess of exports leaves a balance in our favor abroad and assists in the retention of gold, these results should be regarded as satisfactory, although the decline in imports must be recognized as the effect of business reaction.

Monetary conditions have become more settled, and the outlook is now for steady rates for some time to come. Bank reserves have been restored, and may rise to still higher figures as the inflow of cash from the interior continues. The surplus reserve, however, is not excessive, and a further strengthening will not be harmful. There is a good demand for loans for commercial purposes, but money moves much further now than it did a year ago because of the decline in commodities, as well as securities. Demands upon the money market will be considerable for several months to come. Fully \$300,000,000 of corporate obligations in the stock market will have to be met, extended or refunded before midsummer. It must also be recognized that the treasury is now running on a deficit of between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 per month, owing chiefly to the shrinkage of revenue from imports. As long as this tendency continues it will be an unsatisfactory element in the monetary situation. At the same time there are no unusual conditions to be faced in the money market, and the late extremes of stringency and ease will not soon be repeated. In general business there is a somewhat more hopeful spirit. Mills which have been shut down for a considerable period are again starting, and production is being resumed on a growing scale, even though output cannot be expected to equal the extraordinary results of last year. It is now becoming generally recognized that while the panic is over in the financial district, there must inevitably be a somewhat corresponding readjustment in commercial circles. The mere recognition of this fact is an advantage, inasmuch as blind opposition to natural forces is always harmful. Prices of commodities have already yielded considerably and concessions in wages are occurring here and there. Gradually we are coming down to the lower level which will permit a healthy resumption of business and industrial activity. The process is of course unpleasant, but it is curative and is accompanied by more hopeful symptoms. The patient was stunned by the blow of the October panic and has not yet recovered its nerve. It is still very irritable and needs a period of rest and quiet encouragement. If this be permitted it will not be very long before recuperation will become more marked. It would not be surprising if there was a decided revival as soon as the presidential nominations are settled; and if these prove satisfactory and a good harvest follows, it is reasonable to expect a universal recovery before the close of the year. The country is fortunately not burdened with overproduction, such as so seriously aggravated some of our preceding panics.

On the stock exchange prices continue to fluctuate within moderate limits. In many cases values have

now receded to almost the late panic level. Some stocks are much lower. Since weak spots have been pretty thoroughly eliminated and much of the unfavorable news now coming out has been known to insiders for weeks past, there seems little chance of any important decline in the general market. Individual securities may, of course, fall, owing to unfavorable developments, but the technical situation of the general market should not be forgotten, is really much sounder than for a long time. Apparently the big operators have quietly distributed stocks bought to check the panic, and this has left the market for the time being without their support. These individuals, however, are quite likely to become buyers on every reaction, for the reason that present prices amply discount all known or probable difficulties and the market is ready to respond to good news. Such operations on their part are much facilitated by the lower prices which now prevail and which permit larger transactions upon smaller capital. The successful placing of \$50,000,000 New York city bonds, subscriptions having aggregated nearly \$300,000,000, shows that there is still plenty of money for investment when securities of unquestioned safety are offered. Investments, however, are much more closely scrutinized than formerly and there is a decided preference for bonds and preferred stocks; the reason of course being that the latter must take the chances of reduced dividends. It is an open question, however, if the latter policy is not already being fairly discounted on the better class of stocks, some of which will be able to continue paying the old rate of dividends because of the ample margin permitted to remain during times of prosperity. Better earnings should soon be reported, since easier money facilitates the crop movement, which was temporarily hampered by scarcity of funds during the panic.

Railroad managers are now passing through an ordeal of more or less severity. The large falling off in revenue, accompanied by high rates of expenses, is compelling a pronounced change of policy. Rigid economy is now being practiced on most of the lines, and as traffic begins to recover from the extreme effects of the crisis better net results should be experienced than were shown in January. Many of the railroads can effect big economies when so disposed, many improvements and repairs can be postponed; all of which will do much toward compensating for the loss in gross earnings. What the outcome of the movement of the railroads to reduce wages remains to be seen, as this may become a factor of much disturbance. There is, however, no room for calamity howling; there is no occasion for undue anxiety; caution may be necessary, especially in commercial operations, though the financial depression has seen its worst and the long-distance view is more encouraging than at any time within the last twelve months. Investors have no reason to feel otherwise than confident, while speculative operators should be satisfied for the present with moderate profits and quick turns. On all pronounced recessions the better grade stocks should hereafter recover more promptly than usual.

HENRY CLEWS.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

EMPRESS.

R. V. Vaughan, Vancouver; W. R. Dockrill, E. J. Palmer, Chemainus; J. S. Day, Dawson; D. R. Gibbs, London; J. E. Bishop, Montreal; M. R. Hunter, F. J. E. A. Cleveland, A. De Pencott, Sidney Williams, Vancouver; J. H. Hatt, Greenwood; R. H. D. Alexander and wife, Vancouver; G. B. Hagarat, Portland Ore.; E. E. Roberts, Montreal; A. Wilson, N. Humphrey, A. Ford, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. R. Moor, E. W. Rawson, Vancouver; R. P. Butchart and family, Tod Inlet.

KING EDWARD.

N. D. Moore, Mrs. Moore, Seattle; Paul Bayan, Vancouver; R. Atkinson, Mexico; R. K. Kild, Port Angeles; M. R. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Seattle; T. P. McIntyre, Ladysmith; John Bechtel, Vancouver; Miss Lillian Weyson, St. Paul; Miss J. Pochran, Minneapolis; Geo. H. Wilson, San Francisco; James T. Malcolm, J. P. Malcolm, J. P. Harrigan, C. A. Ancher, Ferns; Hattie L. Lullick, Exeter; A. Ross, Mrs. Ross, Bellingham.

VICTORIA.

Jno. Jardine, Great Falls; Tom Wilkinson, B. J. Rusham, Seattle; T. N. Van Norman, Dunsmuir; P. K. Rainey, P. L. Skinner, Vancouver; P. Winslow, Detroit; Sam Wilson, Agassiz; B. C. J. D. Williams, Chicago; Miss Eva Steindahl, Tacoma; W. J. Goddard, London, Eng.; E. A. Gohner, San Francisco; J. E. Thornton, Bluefield; G. W. Burley, Naino, Alaska; J. Price, Vancouver; H. Marabouf, Vancouver; R. H. Rainey, Dayton, Ohio; R. Lane, Tom Wilson, Dawson, Y. T.; J. McBride, Tacoma.

DOMINION.

A. Casey, Kaslo; J. McMillan, Ladysmith; Capt. E. Bloomquist, Mrs. A. Koenig, Mrs. Bloomquist, W. E. Wheeler, Shawinigan Lake; J. M. Miller, Nanaimo; J. Campbell, Victoria; A. P. Yates, Nanaimo; R. H. Young, Vancouver; C. H. McFadden, San Francisco; C. H. Newcom, Prithi; John E. Braithwaite, Mr. and Mrs. C. Patterson, M. E. Hingston, Vancouver; John S. Nicholas, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. R. Crawford, Winnipeg; Geo. Cliff, Saanich; Chas. G. Gowenlock, Toronto; J. Patterson, A. S. Chiricoff, A. B. Shipley, E. W. Watt, Vancouver; W. McLaughlin, Kaslo; Edith Kennedy, Seattle; J. King, City.

BALMORAL.

Mrs. Hilton and child, N. Pender; G. H. A. Helle, S. Pender; Rev. E. W. Pugh, Linton; F. H. Faxon, Shanghai; R. M. Benson, Vancouver.

QUEENS.

Miss Blakstad, Miss Herzl, Seattle; G. Ewing, Port Townsend; A. Ross and wife, Bellingham; W. A. Thomas, Colwood; T. Gannon, City; A. B. Orr, Seattle; T. Dunn, J. Letts, N. W. Bates, Vancouver; Mr. McMillan, City; C. Randall, Esquimalt.

GET ON THE VOTERS' LIST.

Only a short time now remains for those wishing to vote at the next Dominion election to have their names put on the Voters' List. Those who do not have time to go to the Court House to register should call up the Liberal Rooms, 1230 Government street, upstairs, and have this attended to at once. Open till 9:30 o'clock every evening.

DO YOU KNOW

CURINA
CREAM
CURES

Chaps, roughness of the skin, freckles and other irritating skin troubles. It provides the nutrient necessary to keep the skin soft and healthy. An excellent preparation to use after shaving. 25c and 50c per bottle.

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COSTUMES

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SMART
SKIRTSSMART SKIRT
SPECIAL FOR
TO-MORROW

An extra fine Consignment of separate Skirts, this season's cut in this season's finest materials, attractive fabrics with stripe, check and plaid motifs. These skirts are well built, hand tailored, and of very smart appearance, carrying the latest idea in pleats, flare and folds. The regular price is \$5.50 but for Saturday's special selling we have marked them down to \$4.75 Each

Angus Campbell & Co.

BEAUTIFUL
BLOUSESTHE LADIES' STORE
Government St., VictoriaBEAUTIFUL
BLOUSES

EFFECTIVE PLAY.

Antony and Cleopatra Will Be Produced Saturday Night at Victoria Theatre.

While under the direction of Charles R. Hanford himself, many intellects contribute their respective specialized training to the representation of the spectacular and dramatic masterpiece, Antony and Cleopatra, which will be performed at the Victoria on Saturday, February 29th. The business details were, as they have been for years, under the supervision of F. Lawrence Walker. The dances were put on by Max F. Trotter. The music was arranged by Prof. Emil E. Mori. The scenery is from the studio of M. Armbruster & Sons, and the costumes, after being designed and reviewed by archeological experts, were made by Herman, Van Horn & Eaves. The pictures and electrical effects were designed and operated by A. G. Buck. A competent performance of the music is assured by the constant attention of the company's own orchestra leader, and chorus master. In addition to these assistants, Mr. Hanford has engaged a company which is regarded as one of the best he has ever assembled.

Housekeepers and boarding housekeepers cannot do better than purchase their supplies of sheetings, blankets, towels, quilts, comforters and table linens here. We import direct from the manufacturers in England, and can offer you special price inducements on quantities.—Robinson's Cash Store, 22 Yates street.

It is understood the arrangements for Walsham's banquet are proceeding very favorably, and the promoters are figuring on having a successful gathering. They earnestly request the Welshmen of the city will rally round and prove their love for the Land of Song. Many influential men of the city and of British Columbia intend being present, as it is intended to inaugurate a Welsh Oymodoriol Society for the province of British Columbia. Tickets made be had from J. M. Morgan, vocal teacher, 211 Caledonia avenue, city.

"How's
Your Stomach?"

Is the way people in China say "Good Morning." The greeting of almost every nation is an inquiry after health. The Chinese have the root of the matter. A strong stomach is the foundation. Look after this organ and the general health cares for itself. Man is so constituted it cannot be otherwise. It is the mission of

BEECHAM'S
PILLS

to keep the stomach well, the liver active and the bowels regular. They dispel sickness and create health. Dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness or Constipation cannot exist when Beecham's Pills are used according to directions. For over 50 years they have cured disordered stomachs, and are now a world-famous remedy. They merit your confidence.

Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

Wallace's 3 in 1
Saturday Bargains

3 Tins Pineapple	25c
3 Doz. Nice Naval Oranges	50c
3 Lbs. Fresh Crisp Ginger Snaps	25c

W. O. WALLACE

Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

Phone 312

The Family Cash Grocery

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Garments

You take no chances with Fit-Reform Suits.

You take no one's word for the quality of cloth—perfection of tailoring—service and value.

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ANNIVERSARY OF PAARDEBERG.

The Canadian Club of Victoria is to be congratulated upon the magnificent success which its celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Paardeberg, 19th of February is a red letter day in the history of the British Empire, and it was a splendid conception that of inviting veterans who had served their Queen in South Africa and soldiers in the service of her honored successor to partake of the hospitality of the club and listen to a patriotic address upon the subject of the distinguished part Canadians played upon the historic fields of Modder River and of Paardeberg.

We believe we are justified in saying that the 27th of February is a red letter day in the history of the British Empire. Hon. D. M. Eberts, in a speech pregnant with patriotic ardor and aflame with the true imperialist spirit, dealt upon the achievements of Canadians in the South African War. But time did not permit of his recounting the events which led up to the dispatch of Canadian troops to the front, where they gained immortal renown. So that we shall perhaps be excused if we refer briefly to facts which had an important influence in leading to active colonial participation in the war.

As Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in his speech in the House of Commons—a speech which, by the way, has been admitted by British statesmen and British newspapers to be one of the oratorical classics of our own times—the war had been waged with alternating periods of successes and reverses. Rival powers were in a state of high jubilation because of the successes the Boers had achieved. They believed they foresaw the possibility of the long-looked for humiliation of British arms—the ultimate extinction of British prestige. It was at this period that the fiery cross was taken up in the British dominions beyond the seas. The emblem was carried across Canada and over the Pacific Ocean down to Australia. The response was spontaneous and enthusiastic. It was then an obvious world learned that in case of extremity not the Mother Country alone, but an Empire in arms, had to be reckoned with. In the conflict between Great Britain and Oom Paul Kruger and the sturdy but misguided Boers of South Africa, whatever the world may have thought at the time, there never was any doubt about the final outcome. But the unanimous action of the colonies when they appeared to be a possibility of an indefinite prolongation of the conflict had a great moral effect upon the spirit of the intrepid Boers, and it taught the nations of the world a lesson that is not likely to be forgotten—that in any just cause (and we cannot conceive of the British people of the present day maintaining by force of arms a cause which is not just)—a united British Empire must be considered a principal factor.

That was one of the lessons taught the world by the Boer war, and we have to thank Oom Paul Kruger for the opportunity to impress it upon the minds of persons occupying high and responsible positions in Europe and elsewhere who had displayed a disposition to give the over-ambitious South Africans strong moral support.

But the anniversary of Paardeberg is a red letter day in the history of the British Empire for another reason. The co-operation of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in the war did more for the unity of the Empire than any single historic event in history. It was responsible for the germination of the idea in the minds of Imperial statesmen that it would be well to call representatives of the overseas dominions into the councils of the nation. It culminated in a decision to hold Imperial Conferences at stated intervals. We cannot tell as yet what the ultimate result of the movement which received its principal impulse in the participation of the colonies in the South African war may be. Our conviction is that a more solid and lasting union will be the outcome—a union which will arrest forces that appear to be at work at the very heart of the Imperial system and which an envious outside world prays may continue to operate until they culminate in complete disintegration.

Hence we say it was a splendid conception upon the part of the Victoria Canadian Club to recognize in a fitting manner the heroic conduct of Canadian troops upon the historic field of Paardeberg. It is doubtful if in any single portion of the Empire, whether at the great heart of the Empire itself, such a fitting celebration could have been held. Representatives of New Zealand, of Australia, of we do not know how many divisions of the Imperial forces, and of nearly all the Canadian contingents enthusiastically mingled their voices in singing the National Anthem which closed the proceedings of the day.

AN IGNOBLE MONARCH.

King Leopold of Belgium is an old man, and one would naturally think the mere material things of this fleeting life would no longer possess a very deep interest for his Majesty. But the stupid disposition to cling to that which cannot be carried into the hereafter is as pronounced in monarchs as it is in ordinary individuals. Leopold wants to draw \$600,000 a year out of his Congo properties. What his Majesty's revenue is from his Belgium kingdom proper we do not know. Doubtless it is quite sufficient to maintain a position of proper state and dignity. There is no probability of the monarch spending his remaining years in poverty. Consequently his attitude on the Congo question must be considered as evidence of a disposition which, if displayed by one of the common people, would be termed avaricious. And the worst feature of King Leopold's case is that in his mad desire to accumulate wealth his administration of Congo's affairs has raised international issues which may result in serious complications. The conduct of his servants in their relations with the natives of the Congo has become such a scandal that outsiders have been compelled to interfere. If there be even a modicum of truth in the charges made against his Majesty he should not be sitting in state upon a throne, but languishing in infamy behind prison bars. In fact the case "smells so high" that Great Britain has taken the question up and it has been discussed in parliament. The dispatches state that the king will relinquish his private administration of his African estate provided he is guaranteed a revenue of \$600,000 a year. This from a man who is reputed to be the wealthiest individual in the world, richer than any of the plutocrats of the new world, cannot be considered at all immodest. What he will do if his request be refused the future alone can disclose. What is likely to happen should Great Britain undertake to oust him from his throne and crown, leaving his claims to be adjusted after the natives have been righted, cannot be conjectured. But it is evident that in the situation there are possibilities of international complications. Furthermore, King Leopold has furnished the growing democracy of Europe splendid material to use in their campaign against the monarchical system generally.

The liquor bill favored by the British government would be considered a very mild measure in any part of Canada with the possible exception of the province of British Columbia. In effect it is proposed to allow one saloon for every 175 persons and in country districts one saloon for every 400 persons. Such an allotment ought to be sufficient to satisfy a very perceptive thirst. But we are told the bill has been met with a perfect storm of protest. The brewing interests are very powerful. It has been suggested that the Anglican Church has a vested interest in the traffic. Consequently it is not at all surprising to read of the storm the proposition of the government has created.

The idea behind starting the motor car race from New York to Paris in the depth of winter was all right from one point of view, and, as events have proved, about as far wrong as it possibly could be from another point of view. It was expected the cars would reach Siberia at a season of the year when snow and everything else in the Asiatic possessions of the Czar were frozen solid. Then going would have been easy. But the weather possibilities in the United States were not taken into account. Machines and drivers have already undergone great tribulations due to snow banks. How long it will be before they reach San Francisco, or wherever their objective point is on the Pacific Coast, is a matter of conjecture. That is probably the reason the Siberian route has been abandoned. The chauffeurs and mechanics will have troubles enough on their hands in their contests with the elements without essaying a trip through the frozen wilds of Siberia.

A contemporary calls attention to a remark made by Senator Cloran, at Ottawa, in regard to Italians, in which punctuation makes all the difference in the sense. It reminds one of the small boy repeating his Scripture lesson. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion." But the boy in a hurry to get away and play repeated it. "The wicked flee, when no man pursueth, but the righteous, is bold as a lion."

A gentleman writing from the East says: "If you will either gag your legislature or pay the members their salaries and send them home you will do as much as anything you can do to help business in British Columbia." But McBride-Bowser-Hawthornthwaite would kill business or anything else which would enable them to work out their schemes as professional politicians.

ing public positions, but if the commonwealth government should maintain as close a supervision over the industries as it proposes to do, the official class will be as pronounced and dominant as it is in Russia.

The Ontario government, and a Conservative government at that, delivers electric power generated at Niagara Falls to all municipalities desiring it at cost. The McBride government, which also calls itself a Conservative government, will not permit the municipality of Victoria to generate its own electric power. That is the peculiar manner in which the Premier, who is one of the representatives of the city, displays his deep interest in Victoria's welfare and protects Victoria's interests. In very truth Mr. McBride is "doing something for Victoria."

Nearly every Canadian knows something of the independent attitude of the McCarthys of Simcoe in federal politics. The present representative of the family in the House is not less fearless than his uncle in dealing with either party, but that does not please the opposition. In reply to one of their irritable critics a few days ago, he said he had supported the government in the media because its policy was a good one, directed toward the development of the country. It was a policy that appealed to any young man.

Our friend Mr. Lubbe wears a broad smile these days. Mr. Lubbe can no doubt beat out the city in the legislature, and knows it. At least he knows he always has done so.

RELIGION WINS IN ROMAN SCHOOLS

Thundering Majority Against Abolition of Christian Teachings.

Rome, Feb. 25.—The cabinet was victorious yesterday in its opposition to the abolition of religious teachings in the schools. The motion brought in the chamber of deputies by the Socialist party, proposing the complete abolition of such teaching was defeated by a vote of 23 to 106.

ALL POINTS WILL SOON BE GUARDED

Dominion Immigration Order in Council is Being Rigorously Enforced.

(Special to The Times.)
Ottawa, Feb. 25.—In answer to a question put by a member in the House yesterday Hon. Oliver said that the two Japanese arrested by the provincial authorities under the Natal Act were deported by the Dominion immigration officers because of an infringement of the order in council to keep out immigrants who do not come direct.

UPSETS THEORY OF HEREDITY

Professor Jordan of Stanford Discussed "Dissipation and Struggles Against it."

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 25.—In an address before a mass meeting under the auspices of the recently organized California Anti-track League in the First Congregational church in Berkeley last night, Prof. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, discussed "dissipation and the struggles against it."

He condemned gambling, smoking and drinking habits and overturned the generally accepted theory of heredity. "You are beginning a fight against the race track and its attendant evils," he said. "It is the right of the people to suppress these evils just as much as it is their right to make laws governing sanitary conditions. One of the main evils attendant upon life of the race track is dissipation of various kinds due to the fact that the gambler leads not a life full of activities but one full of nervous excitement, resulting in nerve waste."

FEATHERWEIGHT CONTEST.

Abe Attell to Meet Eddy Kelly in San Francisco To-night
San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 25.—To-night, for the third time within two months, Abe Attell will enter the ring at the Dreamland pavilion to defend his title to the featherweight championship. He will face Eddy Kelly of Buffalo on this occasion, a youngster whose great possibilities are recognized by sporting men.

Attell is a strong favorite at odds of two to one. Neither fighter worked much yesterday as each is down to his weight. Attell did not box and contented himself with a small portion of the road work he usually does. The men who are both in the best of form will weigh 122 pounds at 8 o'clock to-night.

THE CITY'S BILL IS MUTILATED

COMMITTEE DEALS WITH ROUGH HANDS

Rights Asked for by Victoria Are Struck Out of Measure.

The private bills committee of the legislature met again this morning and considered the bill to amend the Victoria Water Works Act.

Mayor Hall and a large number of the aldermen were present, as well as other representatives of other interests. On opening the chairman, A. E. McPhillips, took exception to an editorial in the Times with respect to himself. He said he had no pecuniary interest in either the B. C. Electric Company or the Esquimalt Water Works Company. He was, moreover, one of the heaviest ratepayers in the city.

Stuart Henderson wanted to know if the chairman had any indirect interest in connection with these companies.

Mr. McPhillips said that his private business was no concern to the committee. Proceeding to business, E. V. Bodwell called R. H. Spurling, general manager of the B. C. Electric Company, to give evidence before the committee. Mr. Spurling said that his company had about \$10,500,000 invested in British Columbia in its various undertakings. The money was raised for the most part in England and invested in various enterprises authorized by acts of the legislature. To repudiate any of the rights would tend to shake Old Country confidence in investments in the province.

Appropriations had been made and money arrangements had been made for three years to come at \$2,000,000 a year or \$6,000,000 all together. The company employed only white labor, and paid good wages having out in this way about \$20,000 or \$30,000 a month. Last year the best in the history of the concern a dividend of 5 1/2 per cent. on the actual investment in the province was paid. The company asked no excuse from competition with other companies. The investment in Victoria was about \$2,000,000, he thought. The ordinary stockholders received four per cent and after that a portion of the earnings was set apart for the employees.

In reply to Mr. Taylor, witness said there was no sum set aside for betterments for Victoria's end of the business apart from the whole business. He could not tell the capital investment in Victoria.

Mr. Taylor wanted to know if witness regarded municipal competition as repudiation.

Mr. Spurling said he so regarded it. Further questioned, Mr. Spurling said that the company had no objection to any other company coming into competition.

In reply to Mr. Bodwell witness said that in Vancouver other companies had been allowed to come in competition with his company. The Slave Lake Company had entered into competition. No objection was raised to that by his company.

Mr. Taylor wanted to know if the electric company, because it contributed to the revenue of the city, deserved the right to override the wishes of the citizens of the city who also paid more heavily to the revenues.

Mr. Spurling said his company did not make such a pretence.

L. G. McPhillips, K. C., was the next witness. Questioned by Mr. Bodwell, witness said that the only power the B. C. Electric Company had to do business in Vancouver was conferred in a by-law which gave the right to erect poles. The Slave Lake Company, he thought, had perhaps greater power than that.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that in the bill of the power company with respect to Victoria there was a clause inserted that no exclusive right was to be given to the company.

This could mean nothing, Mr. McPhillips argued, because no exclusive right was given unless it was directly specified that exclusive rights were given.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that while the company was given to understand that exclusive rights were not exclusive, yet at the present time it was sought by the company to make it exclusive now by keeping out the municipality.

Mr. McPhillips thought the words did not apply to the municipality as competitors. "It could only apply to other companies. The municipality is making such an agreement that it could not have in view itself as a competitor. It could only have in view other companies."

Mr. Taylor contended that it was impossible to read into the statute now that this withholding of the exclusive right did not permit the municipality to go into competition.

W. R. Ross, a member of the committee, did not think that when the act was passed, 1894, that the municipality's competition was anticipated. He expressed the opinion that this saving clause might have been "fired in" by some irresponsible members to satisfy some particular vein.

Mr. Bodwell said that he recollected now that the Vancouver City act, dealing with this subject, was based upon the Ontario act.

To-morrow Evening's Specials at 7.30

Le Grand & Cie's Fine Bath Powder at 25c

This is a most delightful adjunct to the bath. By adding a teaspoonful of this powder to about every two gallons of water, it renders the water beautifully soft. For a fragrant luxury of the toilet you cannot get anything nicer. It is a new article, having just been added in stock, and is in large size boxes. Other powders in same size sells regularly at \$1.00, but in order to introduce it to the public we have decided to make it a leader for 7.30 Saturday evening at, per box..... 25c

Feather Pillows, Reg. Values 90c and \$1.00 for 75c

To-morrow evening we are placing on sale 138 Pillows. These are exceptionally good values, are filled with feathers, with extra strong covering. Reg. values 90c and \$1, at 7.30, each..... 75c

Tea and Coffee Pots. Reg. Values 45c for 25c

Specially good bargain is offered to-morrow night in Enamel Tea and Coffee Pots. These have granite finish and are of one-quart size. The regular values were 35c. Extra special to-morrow night at..... 25c

Enamel Pudding Pans. Regular Value 25c for 10c

At less than half price, to-morrow evening we are offering a specially good line of White Enamel Pudding Pans. These are in deep round shape, in 1 1/2 quart size. Regular value 25c. Extra special at..... 10c

Enamel Tri-Use Cooker. Special at \$1.00

This is an indispensable article to every housewife, and cannot be excelled for cooking porridge or steaming vegetables, meats, etc., and at 7.30 to-morrow evening we are making it a special at..... \$1.00

Ladies' Cashmere Hose. Regular 35c at 7.30 for 25c

Especially good line of Ladies' Cashmere Hose goes on sale to-morrow evening. These are seamless, have double soles and spliced heels. The regular value was 35c. Extra special Saturday night at 25c

Men's Fine Ceylon Flannel Shirts. Reg. \$1.50 for \$1.25

Men's Heavy Ceylon Flannel Outing Shirts, in stripes and checks. Extra good quality, with reversible collars. Regular values \$1.50. Extra special Saturday evening at 7.30 for..... \$1.25

Men's Heavy Oxford Shirts. Regular Value \$1.00 for 75c

Men's Heavy Oxford and Percal Shirts in light fancy stripes, soft fronts and stiff fronts. Just the thing for Spring and Summer wear. All are new and fresh merchandise. Regular values \$1.00, for..... 75c

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

evident that this person, if that was the case, had an advanced view of the situation.

Mr. Henderson pointed out that in view of the fact that municipalities had not the power to enter into such an enterprise at that time look away the effect of this section.

A. P. Luxton, K. C., representing the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, held that the municipality had ample power to go to Sooke lake now without other legislation. Sooke lake was well within the 30-mile limit within which the city could under the act secure a water supply.

He opposed the right of the city to go upon the property of his company for the purpose of tunnelling. The city could go on the property and lay pipes under existing legislation. The present bill would tend to take away from the Esquimalt Waterworks Company what was vested in that company by the courts. The bill brought in was unnecessary for the city, as there were ample powers given under existing acts to go to Sooke. It was shown that an other course could be taken for the pipe which would not interfere with his company's. The estimate made by Mr. Adams as to the cost of the tunnel had been shown to be a long way out. It was reasonable to think that perhaps his estimates in other respects were out. This would include the valuation of \$40,000, which he put upon his company's works.

Mr. McPhillips wished to know just what the city would be agreeable to. He wanted to know if the city would compensate the Esquimalt company for its enterprise if it was deemed wise to go there.

Mr. Taylor said the city wanted to have a free hand in dealing with that company. It had been specified in the act of incorporation of the Esquimalt company by which the rights of the city were reserved.

Mr. McPhillips thought this might be interpreted as conferring upon the city the right to go there if they did so before the Esquimalt company was established.

Mr. Bodwell held that whereas the city at the time the reservation was made that no exclusive rights should be given to the electric company, had the power to carry on a lighting or power business, therefore the reservation could not be put on this reservation that the city could go into competition.

He further argued that it was a simple matter for the city to proceed under a similar clause as that in the Vancouver act, based on the Ontario act, by which arbitration of the existing works was provided for.

W. E. Oliver, reeve of Oak Bay, wanted to know if the committee fully understood what he wanted.

He was informed that his views could be heard as the sections came up.

The committee then considered the bill in private.

The committee decided that with respect to the granting of right to the city to embark in the power business, provisions such as existed in the Vancouver act should be incorporated. These were set out in the amendment introduced by the electric company, as follows:

Provided that the council, whether acting under the provisions of this act or otherwise, shall not pass any law for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, constructing, operating or maintaining any works similar to

those now carried on by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, or by virtue of which the city will become a competitor in the business carried on by such company until the council has, by by-law, fixed the price which they will offer for the property of the company whose operations will be thereby interfered with, nor until thirty days have elapsed after such notice of such price shall have been communicated to such company.

2. Upon such by-law being passed and notice thereof given to the said company they may either accept or refuse the same, or give notice to the council that they will require the purchase price of their property to be submitted to arbitration.

3. In case the notice referred to in the preceding subsection be given by such company, the price to be paid for such property shall be referred to the award of three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the parties giving the notice, one by the council, and the third to be either agreed upon between the arbitrators appointed by the parties, or to be named by a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and thereupon the arbitrators shall proceed, and the provisions of the Arbitration act shall apply to such arbitration in all matters not herein specifically provided for.

4. In the event of the said company accepting the price fixed by the said by-law or in the event of an award being made under the arbitration hereinafter referred to, such price shall be paid or secured before any further proceedings are taken by the council under the powers contained in the next preceding section and sub-sections of this act.

5. If such company refuse the price offered by the city, or if, at the expiration of thirty days from the time that notification of the price offered has been delivered, they fail to accept such price, or within the period aforesaid fail to give the notice requiring an arbitration as aforesaid, then the council may proceed forthwith to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the first four of the next preceding section and subsections to this section of this act.

The city barrister took the ground that this rendered that share of the bill useless and accordingly the right to provide for a power plant by the municipality was dropped.

The committee further specified that if Esquimalt Water Works Company's property was expropriated it should be under the provisions of the Water Classes act.

To this the city would not agree, claiming that it has that power now and so the sections relating to that were cut out.

It was further specified by the committee that any action undertaken by the city should be at the instance of the city council and not of the rate commissioner.

This was accepted by the city's representatives as proper.

The right to tunnel under the Esquimalt company's property was allowed by the company on condition that the work be commenced within two and finished within eight years. It being provided that every precaution should be taken not to damage the company's property.

The city's right to go to Sooke for water was provided for. Apart from that there is little comfort to the city council with respect to their bill as it goes through the committee.

GUNLAYERS' TESTS ON H. M. S. SHEARWATER

Sloop Stationed at Esquimalt Made Good Showing Last Year.

(Special Correspondence.)

London, Feb. 12.—The return of the heavy gunlayers' tests of the year 1907, which has just been published by the admiralty in the form of a parliamentary Blue Book, shows that the sloop Shearwater was fourth amongst the special service vessels and tenders, grouped together for classification, their number being twelve in all.

Firing from her six 4-inch guns, 13 hits were recorded out of 48 rounds, giving her a figure of merit of 25.34. She got off these rounds faster than any other ship of her class, the rate being 10.67 per minute, and the length of each run was three-quarters of a minute.

The best shot aboard the Shearwater was Able Seaman Bourne, who secured four of the thirteen hits made. This was an improvement on the practice of the previous, the target of last year having been smaller than the one used in 1906.

SAXE-COBOURG-REUSS WEDDING IN GERMANY

Prince of Bulgaria Was Married to Princess Eleanora at Cobourg.

Cobourg, Germany, Feb. 25.—Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, was united in marriage this morning to Eleanora Caroline Gasparine Louise, Princess of Reuss. At the conclusion of the religious and civil ceremonies which followed, the wedding party left here for Gera, the seat of the younger branch of the Reuss family.

Prince Ferdinand proceeded to the Catholic church, where the religious ceremony was held, some time in advance of the bridal party and remained alone in silent prayer, until the Princess and her escort entered. She was accompanied by Prince Henry, the fourth of Reuss-Kostritz and other relatives. After the exchange of rings, mass was celebrated and then the civil ceremony took place.

Ferdinand Maximilian Charles Leopold Marie, better known as Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, is a member of the House of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha. He was born in 1861 and in 1887 was elected Prince of Bulgaria. In 1892 he was married to Marie Louise, Princess of Bourbon Parme, who died in 1899. The prince has two sons and two daughters.

Princess Eleanora is a daughter of Prince Henry fourth of Reuss-Kostritz. She was born near Seulle Hau, Prussia, in 1880. She is a member of the younger branch of the Reuss family.

Always Go to a Competent Optician.

Never select glasses for yourself; you may possibly choose a pair that seem to suit exactly and yet prove most injurious. Have your eyes thoroughly tested. You may trust the examination of them and the care of your glasses here with confidence. Our Eye Specialist holds the highest qualifications—undoubtedly he is one of the best refractonists in Western Canada to-day. He will make a scientific examination of your eyes at any time you desire and see that your lens-prescription is filled with absolute exactness. None but a perfect lens will pass his rigid inspection.

Our Optical Department is well equipped with the most modern appliances.

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GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Saturday, February 29th
ENGAGEMENT OF THE EMINENT ACTOR.

CHARLES B. HANFORD

Under the Management of F. Lawrence Walker in a notable revival of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA
A sumptuous scenic production, new and novel electrical effects, a chorus and ballet of unusual attractiveness, beautifully costumed, will tend to make this engagement one of the most substantial offerings of the year. Curtain at 8:30. Positively no one seated during an act. Prices 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sale of seats 10 a. m. Thursday, February 27th.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TUESDAY, MARCH 3

JOE WEBBER'S PRODUCTION OF THE MUSICAL COMEDY
"DREAM CITY"

(From Weber Theatre, New York) With
LITTLE CHIP
and **MARY MARBLE**

Book by Edna Smith, Music by Victor Herbert. Company of Sixty. America's most fascinating beauty chorus.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Box office opens 10 a. m. Saturday, February 29th. Mail orders accompanied by cheque will receive their usual attention.

THE NEW GRAND

Week 24th February, 1908.

MAY REDELLE and HER VIL-LAGE CUT-UPS
Singing and Dancing Act.

RICHY CRAIG
Musical Comedian, "Me and My Partner."

KAUFMAN BROS.
Blackface Singers and Dancers.

IRENE HOBSON and SHELDON
Comedy Sketch, "Meet Me in Syracuse."

HAYDON and DAVIS
"One Good Turn Deserves Another."

ARMSTRONG and LEVERING
Comedy Bicycle Act.

THOS. J. PRICE
OR
"Could You Love A Little Girl Like Me?"

NEW MOVING PICTURES
"Glue."

"The Dog Averages His Master."
OUR OWN ORCHESTRA
"Snow Queen." Novelties, by Salsar.

PANTAGES THEATRE

JOHNSON STREET.

Week Commencing February 24th, 1908.

POLK and MARTELLA
Eccentric Comedy Acrobats.

HARRY DEVERA
Song Illustrators.

MYSTICUS
The Human Chameleon.

WALTER SHELBY
Singer and Dancer.

8 SINGING FOUR
In a Spectacular Military Act.

MINUTES BEFORE SUNDOWN
DONAT BEDINI.

And His Acrobatic Dogs "Jim and Jam."
THE PANTAGES COPE
In New Motion Pictures.

Arcade Theatre

50 YATES STREET

MOVING PICTURES
Jack of All Trades
Between Two Fires
Gold Brick

ILLUSTRATED SONGS
Since Nelly Went Away
Flowers Outside the Cafe.

Continuous Show Daily from 2 to 10:30 p. m.
Programme changes every Monday
Admission 10 cents
Children's Saturday Matinee ... 5 cents

Fast 3-Mile Race

MONDAY, MARCH 2nd

AT 9 P. M.
AT THE RINK
Between BILL HAGER, Skate-
man, and HERS BALD-
WIN, Floor Manager.
Admission 10c.
Skates 25c.

News From Four Corners of B. C.

Interesting Happenings Gleaned From All Sources in the Province

LARGE DOCKET OF BUSINESS DONE

B. C. MUNICIPALITIES

STILL IN SESSION

Right of Councils' Generating Electric Power is Discussed.

Nanaimo, Feb. 27.—The representatives of British Columbia municipalities met this morning to tackle the tremendous amount of work ahead of them for the day. The first business of the session was the amendment of the constitution in several minor particulars. The convention took up consideration of the recommendations from different municipalities, which work was unfinished last night.

The first recommendation was that conviction under the liquor act as applied to Indians particularly should go to municipalities and not to the government. In the discussion that followed it evolved that there was no uniform plan throughout the province of dealing with the matter. In some places the fines went to municipalities, in others to the government, in others half to the city and half to the government, and so on.

Mayor Robinson, of Kamloops, pointed out that the matter was a purely legal one, and suggested referring it to a solicitor, or to take it to the government, if necessary. This was adopted. It is likely the municipalities will retain the fines pending a definite decision.

The advisability of establishing a home for destitute persons was then taken up, being introduced by the Vancouver delegates. The idea of the move is that there will be a home to which each municipality could send its destitute. The matter has been brought to the attention of the government several times by Vancouver. The old man's home at Kamloops does not include women, and men who enter it must have been residents of the province for fifteen years.

Mayor Keary, of New Westminster, strongly supported the scheme. It was decided to send a delegation of fourteen, after the convention, to Victoria to interview the government, praying for the establishment of such a home, to be known as an industrial home. The delegation will wait on the premier to-morrow to press this most important matter.

A long letter was received from Vernon, which was taken up. Clause 1 dealt with by passing a resolution endorsing the provision that each municipality that has water power available should develop and sell any surplus it may have to industries. A committee was appointed to draw up a resolution regarding this, and brought in the following resolution, which was adopted in convention: "That the convention endorse the principle empowering municipalities (1) to have the right of generating electric power from its own sources of water; (2) to sell water and electricity for light, heat and power purposes within its own district and also to sell to other municipalities and through its delegation support the effort of Victoria city to get an act passed during this session of the legislature granting it such power."

From Kent council—A. To increase qualifications of Reeves from \$500 to \$1,000. Thrown out at once. B. For regulation of saloons and taverns, that all liquor sold in them be consumed on premises. Promptly referred to executive. To charge license fees on automobiles from \$5 to \$100 on grounds of the destruction of roads by motor cars. On motion referred to the executive. Rural delegates spoke very strongly in favor of reducing the speed limit and to increase taxation on account of the great destruction of roads. Several more clauses in Kent's recommendations were referred to the executive.

Dr. Underhill, medical health officer of Vancouver, spoke at some length deploring the appalling gross neglect of municipalities in regard to health matters. He recommended more strict enforcement of the provincial health act. In some provinces they carried on an education for other health matters. In British Columbia much more could be done on these lines than is being done here. He said there should be a provincial law in regard to plumbing. Have no plumbing at all unless you can have the best. A poor septic tank is worse than none at all.

Mayor Robinson said he hoped to have a chance to amend the constitution so that hereafter medical health officers, city engineers and municipal clerks would be entitled to attend conventions.

Following the reading of the paper, recommendations from municipalities were again taken up. New Westminster's recommendation re conveying authority to cities to have an assessment committee for the whole year was referred to the executive.

From North Cowichan, that municipalities have the right of imposing a discount of ten per cent. on taxes. Eliminated. That the ward system be abolished but a ward nomination system be maintained. Thrown out. That more time be allowed between nomination and election. Eliminated. That the school year close at the same time as the municipality year. Eliminated.

Mayor Robinson, of Kamloops, moved that the act referring to school taxes in which the words "five mills" occur be amended to read "ten." At present

most small cities are paying more than five but all over five mills is taken out of the general revenue so that the public do not know really how much school rates they are paying. Carried.

Councillor Rumble moved that the speed limit of automobiles be reduced from fifteen miles to ten. Lost.

Mayor Robinson's motion to amend the constitution allowing municipal health officers, city engineers, etc., to attend the conventions and have a vote was lost.

At the concluding session of the meeting the following telegram was received and read: "Victoria, Feb. 27.—To Mayor Keary: Will be pleased to meet your executive on Friday afternoon at fifteen minutes to two. (Signed) R. McBride."

Mayor Keary, the chairman, stated that he would be unable to be present at the meeting, and recommended that Reeve Byrne, of Burnaby, be appointed chairman of the committee, which should have a meeting before it went to Victoria. On motion Mayor Keary's recommendation was adopted.

The next business was the selection of the place for next year's meeting of the union. A spirited contest took place among delegates from Revelstoke, Vernon, Nelson, Victoria and North Vancouver. The various delegates pressed their claims for the respective cities, and on a vote being taken it resulted as follows: Vernon 16, Nelson 12, Revelstoke 6. As neither town had received a majority vote a second ballot was necessary, resulting in Vernon receiving 21 to Nelson's 14. The choice of Vernon was then made unanimous.

The question of federation with the union of Canadian municipalities was discussed, the secretary reading a communication from the secretary of the federal municipal union asking the B. C. union to join the federal body. This was received and filed as it was not possible to join under the present financial conditions.

Ad. Wilson (Nanaimo) read a lengthy and able paper on municipal insurance.

Mayor Bell, seconded by Mayor Timms of Vernon, moved that the fee for constables in traveling in serving warrants be increased from 10 to 15 cents per mile. This concluded the session, a hearty vote of thanks being extended all round. To-night the delegates were banqueted by the local delegates.

CANNERS TO OPPOSE BOOMING OF SHUSWAP

Would Endanger Work of Propagating Salmon in Spawning Beds.

Vancouver, Feb. 28.—Considering that the application of the Shuswap and Thompson River Logging Company to the Dominion government for permission to build dams and booming grounds on the Shuswap and Thompson rivers would, if unrestrictedly granted, endanger the work of propagating salmon in those streams and tributaries, the salmon canners of the Fraser river will oppose the petition. It is understood, however, that this opposition of the canners will only go as far as to insist that the government secure the building by the timber company of fish ladders wherever obstructions are placed in the rivers.

The Thompson and Shuswap rivers, their tributaries and sources are among the finest natural spawning grounds for salmon in this province, and were obstructions permitted thousands of square miles of spawning grounds would be cut off from the fish.

MAY BE STOWAWAY.
Young Japanese Found Starving Gets Thirty Days For Vagrancy.

Vancouver, Feb. 27.—Susaka, a young Japanese who was found in No. 2 shed at Coleman & Evans' dock yesterday afternoon, has almost fully recovered from the effects of his long stay in a secluded corner of the big building. Restoratives were administered by the doctors, and he assumed his natural condition early to-day. Susaka appeared before Magistrate Williams to-day, pleaded guilty to vagrancy and was sent to jail for thirty days.

He told the court that he had no money, and lived in the shed for that reason. The police still incline to the theory that he is a stowaway off one of the boats from the Orient.

TO ENCOURAGE INDUSTRY.
New Westminster, Feb. 27.—The Great Northern Railway officials have again notified the board of trade and other interested parties of its intention to construct a spur from its line between Port Kells to any shipping industries started on the waterfront in that vicinity. One mill is already established there, and the company's surveyors have staked out the line of the proposed new spur. The other companies are now arranging to erect their plants along the stretch of waterfront in question and it is expected that the south bank of the Fraser in the vicinity of this city will shortly become a hive of industry.

Last night, during the time that the staff and the guests were having supper, somewhere about 6:30, some person broke into the room of Miss Dennison, the daughter of the proprietor of the Hotel St. Francis. After going through the drawers and others places wherein valuables were liable to be kept, he finally decamped with a gold watch, a gold chain and a gold bracelet. The fact that the door of the room was locked did not trouble the thief in the least as he apparently possessed a key which fitted the door and was thus able to enter in the ordinary way, without making any disturbances or doing any damage.

STAMPED TO NEW GOLD FIELD

LINLAY RIVER STRIKE

REMARKABLY RICH

Arrival in Hazelton Says Gravel Goes \$1 to \$3 a Pan.

Hazelton, Feb. 27.—Confirming all previous reports of the remarkable richness of the pay dirt in the new placer gold fields on the Finlay river, in northeastern British Columbia, James Bates, a prospector, reached here yesterday. He came out via the government trail, built by the Mounted Police last year.

The news has created a sensation here, and scores of people are preparing to join in the stampede as soon as they can get outfitted. Bates owns several creek and bench claims. He states that there is a great deal of unprospected ground which promises to equal the locations already made. He exhibited a poke of large-sized nuggets, several of them weighing over three ounces. He stated that it is not uncommon to wash gravel which goes from \$1 to \$3 a pan. About twenty miners are wintering at the diggings. They are short of provisions, and it is his intention to pack in several loads of supplies.

A dozen people have already left here for the new gold fields. Thus far four different parties have arrived here from outside points on their way to the Finlay river. The number includes Frank Watson and Harry Bodin, who left Vancouver a month ago. They traveled overland from Kluhnmat.

Mr. Bates is a placer-miner with an extensive experience in the Yukon. He states that the new fields promise to rival the Klondike, and that there is an enormous area of auriferous country which will prove well worth prospecting. Sluicing operations will not be resumed until the middle of April.

PLUNGED OVER EMBANKMENT.
Escape of Vancouver Boy From Death Is Miracle.

Vancouver, Feb. 27.—To be plunged over a steep embankment while clinging to the back of a horse was the experience of a young man named David Law. He had his right leg broken and is now in the General Hospital, but that he escaped with his life is a miracle.

The embankment over which the boy and the horse plunged was that at the foot of Georgia street, near Cambie, and they were precipitated to the railway tracks below. When picked up, the boy was unconscious. The horse belonged to Mr. Bolton, of Russell & Russell. It escaped without serious injury.

LE ROI DECLARES ANOTHER DIVIDEND
Consolidated Mining Company Has Good Showing During Past Year.

Roseland, Feb. 27.—A London cable to-day announces a dividend of two shillings for Le Roi No. 2, making a total of dividends since 1905 of fourteen shillings.

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The Hindus base their application to remain here on the ground that they are subjects of King Edward, and as such citizens of the Empire, and that a law against aliens cannot possibly apply to them.

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SKAGWAY ROUTE—SS. Princess May sails 3rd, 13th and 23rd of March and April, calling at Prince Rupert, Port Essington and Port Simpson.

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PROTEST AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

GOVERNMENT DOES NOT DEFEND ACTION

The Liberal Districts Are Starved by the McBride Administration.

The legislature yesterday afternoon was occupied altogether with the consideration of a few items in the estimates in committee.

The opposition put up a determined protest against the way in which the government starved the districts represented by Liberals, and practically all that was asked for by the government was given to the members.

The government was inexorable and sat back and listened to the protests, so that it is hopeless to expect any different treatment. No attempt was made to justify the treatment meted out to the districts discriminated against.

Dr. Kergin made a very strong appeal for his district Skeena. He had distributed showing the needs of the district, and so strong did he press for better treatment that A. E. McPhillips, on the government side, complimented him and seconded his appeal. C. W. Munro, G. R. Naden and other members of the opposition also backed him up in it.

Immediately upon the speaker taking the chair at 2.15, the orders of the day were proceeded to. The House again went into committee of supply.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite objected that public business had been given precedence over private bills on the order paper, the day being private members' day.

The premier promised to give the private bills every consideration, and the committee proceeded.

Okanagan Vote.

The vote of \$35,000 for Okanagan district called for a question from Stuart Henderson as to what sum the road superintendent applied for for the district.

The chief commissioner said that \$52,000 had been asked for. From this a part had been transferred to special grants.

Parker Williams wanted to know if there was any likelihood of an election in the district. If that was answered it might explain it all.

In reply to Mr. Henderson the chief commissioner said that 656 miles of road and 36 miles of trail was provided for in the vote. The most of the works was repair.

J. A. Macdonald said that he understood that \$59,000 was derived from the district. He wanted details.

John Oliver said that he felt that members did not object to Okanagan getting this vote. The objection was that other districts were not dealt with in the same fair manner. If all the money appropriated to Okanagan were totalled it would amount to about \$100,000.

He suggested that the same proportion as Okanagan. The revenue alone from Alberni would entitle that district to \$75,000. There was no justice nor equity in the way in which the government was dealing with this question. There was nothing equitable or just in the way in which these votes were made. The government could not justify the appropriation. But if the charge were just in comparing Alberni, it was still more marked in the case of Skeena. In comparison with the area, Skeena should get \$200,000 if paid on the same basis as Okanagan got. Mr. Oliver wanted to know how many miles of wagon road there were in Skeena.

The chief commissioner said that there was not a mile of wagon road in Skeena. There was considerable length of trail.

Mr. Oliver called attention to the fact that there would probably be the third largest city in the province if not the second largest inside of three years.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said, there was no market for the produce now.

Mr. Oliver said this was not true. There was a good demand for produce there. Port Essington, Port Simpson and Prince Rupert demanded a large supply. But the lack of facilities the produce from Bella-Coola could not be carried to them.

Hon. Dr. Young said the supplies at the places named were got from Vancouver.

Mr. Oliver said this only emphasized the truth of what he said. The places named in the north were sufficient to consume far more than Bella-Coola produced. Transportation facilities were needed.

From the revenue produced in Skeena the vote of that district should be \$100,000.

Mr. Oliver, continuing, pointed out that Bella-Coola was likewise unfairly dealt with. He appealed to the government to bring down supplementary estimates for the districts, which had been discriminated against. He appealed to the government in all fairness to give the constituencies mentioned fair play.

The vote passed.

Richmond's Share.

On the vote for \$19,000 for Richmond, Parker Williams moved to amend the

vote, which read that "a sum not exceeding \$19,000" should be made, and that it should read that "the sum of \$19,000 as a preliminary vote" should be made to Richmond. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton held that this was out of order.

Mr. Macdonald said that while he agreed that it was out of order, still he thought an amendment might be allowed to strike this vote out altogether and thus afford an opportunity for money being obtained at will by royal warrant for Richmond.

Questioned by Mr. Oliver, Hon. Mr. Fulton admitted that \$40,000 had been voted for roads in Point Grey. There was also \$35,000 with supplementary. These lands were in municipalities.

Mr. Macdonald wanted to know the basis upon which the government made these grants to the roads at Point Grey, where as property owners the government was expending money. He wanted to know what part the municipalities were contributing to the work.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that there was no basis upon which the money was spent.

Mr. Macdonald thought there was surely some basis. He criticised the action of the government in the sale of these lands at Point Grey.

A quarter interest was returned to the purchasers when the sale was made. The government had perpetrated in connection with the sale one of the worst political scandals in the province. The lands should have been sold according to the statute laws of the province.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said there had been no breaking away from the land laws of the province in the government returning one-quarter interest to the purchasers of the land. The return was made without any misunderstanding. The townships referred to in these lands were not laid out by private individuals. The townships were laid out by the government and did not, therefore, come under the statute by which one-quarter interest was returned to the province. The government to overcome a misunderstanding at the time of the sale of this land, made it certain that a quarter interest would not be returned to the province.

The government had got \$1,000 to \$3,000 an acre for lands sold there. The government made a promise at that time that money would be spent to open up the district. If the government did its duty it would spend \$200,000 or more in opening up that district. There was still an area of over 1,000 acres held by the government at that point. The government would be following a proper policy if it did as large corporations owning land now did of opening up the roads preparatory to selling the lands. The province would derive from \$30,000 to \$40,000,000 if this were done.

Mr. Macdonald said that the president of the council always gave a demonstration of his shrewdness when he spoke. He agreed it was advisable to put in roads through the areas held by the government preparatory to putting them on the market. This was a wise expenditure of money. He himself had advised such a course. Hon. Mr. Cotton had said that the sale had been conducted under the laws of the province. If that were true why had a bill been introduced last session to legalize the action taken? The lands at Point Grey were not held out as a township. The land was sold as acreage.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that it was laid off in part in blocks and large lots.

Mr. Macdonald said that the high-spruce areas were sold in a block. The blocks were sold as in the suburbs of Vancouver and capable of being subdivided by the purchasers into lots.

Under this subdivision one-quarter interest was returnable to the government. At the opening of the sale the auctioneer was instructed to make known that the government would not insist upon the reconveyance of the one-quarter interest. The lands were put up to sale just prior to the election. The government had no statutory right to make that statement. Unless the government was returned to power and was thus enabled to carry out its promise the assurance that was given. This was a most unfair condition. It forced all purchasers of lots to ensure the return of the government.

The president of the council had stated that the promise was made that money would be expended. No sum was fixed. The result was that from year to year demands were made on account of this promise. The government made no promise. The government should not when the public lands were sold, place itself in the invidious position in which it had placed itself by the sale alluded to.

Parker Williams criticized the government for employing men on government work at Point Grey at \$1.50 a day. The government undertook when the price of labor went up to prevent its going too high but did not seem to be ready to keep wages from going too low.

The chief commissioner contended that the Point Grey lands offered for sale were really townsite property. A map was displayed with blocks of 12 acres subdivided into three acre lots. With reference to the announcement made at the time of the sale that one-quarter interest would not be required to be returned, the chief commissioner said it was to overcome a difficulty met with when sales were made some time ago.

John Oliver alluded to the fact that Mr. Cotton got four votes for his constituency last year for \$88,000. Each vote was designed as not to be exceeded. Yet a \$10,000 vote was exceeded by \$60,000. Another vote of \$65,000 was exceeded by \$45,000. What did those words "not to be exceeded" mean? This year \$140,000 was to be voted to

Richmond. Skeena was forty times as large as Richmond. Did Mr. Cotton regard it as fair to support a vote for Richmond when these other constituencies were left starved as they were? He wanted to use an expression used before in the House towards Mr. Cotton, "halo-shame."

A short time ago the member had been cheering the men who went to South Africa to defend the Empire against her enemies. The British Empire had more to fear from them than from the enemies without. He could not conceive a man with any understanding of justice to defend such practices as were represented in the votes which were being defended in the House.

Mr. Cotton held that the money proposed to be spent was for the public advantage and not alone for Richmond. Some of these votes were for the purpose of affording those outside of Richmond a chance to get to market. The people of Squamish were entitled to as much as the rest of the province.

Mr. Oliver said that the people of Squamish were entitled to as much as the rest of the province, but the rest of the province were entitled to as much as the people of Squamish. The people of Squamish must get a fair share out of the vote to Richmond. If that was not done the discredit of the member for Richmond. The people of Richmond were being paid at the expense of the other people of the province.

Mr. Williams said that Squamish and Pemberton would not get much out of this vote, and should not be put forward as an excuse for this large vote to Richmond.

The item passed.

Similkameen's Needs.

John Oliver wanted a statement of the demands for Similkameen. He figured out that \$50 a mile was being used for repairs there, the vote being \$55,000.

Mr. Oliver then proceeded to compare Cranbrook with Similkameen. The areas were about the same. Cranbrook got a vote of \$5,000 only. This was but another example of the fact that these estimates were framed without any idea of equity or justice. Taking the supplementaries, Similkameen was entitled to about \$45,000. The members who sat silent while the appropriation made to other districts were so iniquitously small, showed themselves unjust.

The vote passed.

Skeena's Claim.

On the Skeena district vote of \$28,000, Dr. Kergin said he wanted to protest as strongly as he could. If Atlin, Cariboo and Liljome were excepted, Skeena was larger than the rest of the province. The district stood in need of a large expenditure.

The country in the Bulkley valley was a rich agricultural land. South of that about Francois lake and Oolus lake were still richer farming areas. These districts required a road for the purpose of getting into them. The Bulkley valley was rich also. There should be a good road from Bella-Coola to Hazelton, and from there into the Bulkley valley and the lake district. Graham Island was a rich area in arable lands. Settlers were going in in large numbers. The waters were too rough for them to land at Rose Spit. A wagon road was needed. There were some of the roads needed for the opening up of the farming lands. In addition to this there was need to open up the mining country. The government should give at least as much money as was provided. Development could not follow until some of these roads were built. A thorough system should be adopted in expending the money. The country should be examined and the roads built wisely and permanently. Skeena had contributed very heavily to the revenue.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the appropriations had been increased from \$15,000 to \$28,000 this year. Of the \$20,000 for supplementaries, \$17,000 yet remained to be spent. This would ensure a considerable sum.

A. E. McPhillips congratulated the member for Skeena upon his ability in urging the needs of his district. He argued that we did not should be open up, and he felt the government would do it even if the estimates did not contain the appropriation for it.

C. W. Munro congratulated Dr. Kergin. The information given by the member for Skeena impressed the members of the House with the fact that in that northern country one of the richest areas in the province was to be found. He felt that the government would neglect to do what was necessary to develop this country. The district had already contributed \$187,000 in revenue. The difficulty in connection with the getting of immigrants was that those who came looking for land went away and gave the province a bad name because the lands were not in a position to be reached. This did a great deal of damage and counteracted. He hoped that before the supplementaries were reached that the government would see fit to have a sum set aside adequate to the opening up of the resources of Skeena.

Hon. W. J. Bowser said there was a general feeling on the opposition side this year for increased subsidies to Skeena. He wanted to know if this had any connection with the report that had been circulated that a by-election was to be held in Skeena and that the member was not going to sit another session in the House.

Dr. Kergin said he had never heard the report before.

John Oliver said that he felt that the government placed little credence on this report or the appropriation would have been increased by the government.

Mr. Macdonald suggested that the report appeared to have emanated from the same source as stated, a baseless report on the eve of the last election.

Hon. Mr. Bowser contended that the credence in so far as E. G. Russell was concerned showed that there was good ground for this.

Mr. Oliver alluded to the fact that the paid counsel of the government had expressed the opinion that there was nothing in it.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite took exception to wanting time over these matters.

Mr. Naden thought that the money derived from the district should be expended at least. It would be a good policy even to expend further sums in developing a new district.

The item passed and the committee rose.

New Bill.

J. McInnes introduced a bill to amend

the Health Act: Amendment Act, which was read a first time.

Return Brought Down.

Hon. Mr. Fulton brought down a return of papers in connection with the Quesselle ferry.

Nanaimo's Unemployed.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite asked the premier what had been done in connection with the matter he had brought to the attention of the government some time ago as to the number of unemployed in Nanaimo.

The premier said that arrangements had been made by which employment was to be given to a large number of unemployed. The city council had, according to the papers, put itself on record as declaring that the labor situation in that city was not of a character to cause alarm. In view of this the government had not taken any further steps to go on with the proposition proposed.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite lamented the steps taken by the city council. He declared with the view taken by the city council. There was an annual amount of work and the situation promised to become worse.

The premier said the government would be prepared if it were found necessary later on to deal with the question to do so.

The House then adjourned until the following day.

HAGUE SHOULD DEAL WITH SEALING PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Hon. Elihu Root, the present secretary of state, has stated on many occasions his friendly interest in Canada, but by exacting from Canada a strict adherence to the regulations for the protection of fur seals, in view of the inability of the United States to make the same operative as against the Japanese, it cannot in any sense be construed as sympathetic to our interests. Especially is this so when it is apparent that while the United States is patrolling over five million square miles of the North Pacific ocean, the Canadian sealer, yet as I will show, they are evidently powerless to protect even the Pribiloff islands, and their territorial waters there, from the Japanese sealers, who have taken thousands of seals within the three-mile limit around their islands, and actually landed and killed seals on these islands, proving conclusively, to that extent, that the concurrent regulations are now useless and their enforcement against Canada by the United States is inconsistent, to say the least.

It is doubtful at this time, if the people of the United States would be prepared to concur fully in a policy which discriminated against the Canadian sealers and in favor of the Japanese sealers.

Japan being allies of Great Britain, it might even be reasonable to suppose that she would respect the regulations entered into and which are binding upon the subjects of His Britannic Majesty. But Japan, on the contrary, is ignoring these regulations entirely. While British subjects are laboring under the disabilities imposed upon them by the regulations which I have previously summarized, when the attention of Japan was called to the report that efforts would be made by American and Canadian pelagic sealers to evade the regulations by the use of the Japanese flag, prompt measures were taken to prevent this, and it was characterized as "dishonorable business," and "designing schemes contrived to evade the law."

I do not know if the report was well founded or otherwise. It is immaterial. It was dishonorable for the Canadian sealers to use the Japanese flag to evade the regulations; but it is not dishonorable for the Japanese flag to ignore the regulations.

It was dishonorable for the Canadian sealer to evade the regulations, but it is not dishonorable for the Japanese sealer to ignore the regulations.

It was dishonorable for any subject to evade the disabilities imposed upon him by his nation, but it is not dishonorable for the subject of another nation to take advantage of these disabilities. It is, however, apparently perfectly legitimate for the subjects of Japan to not only set aside the regulations, but to invade also the territory and territorial waters of the United States in their pursuit of the fur seal, as the following will show. I quote from a report of Mr. Edwin W. Sims, of the department of commerce and labor on the Alaskan fur seal fisheries to the United States government, dated August 31st, 1906, at page 4:

"The vessels of the Japanese fleet not only took thousands of seals within the territorial waters of the United States surrounding the Pribiloff islands during the past summer, but during a period of two days, July 16 and 17th, the crews of four of the schooners committed a series of unlawful acts, which terrorized the native inhabitants and injuriously disturbed the sea life on the rookeries of St. Paul Island. Raiding parties from three of these schooners actually landed on the island. One of the parties which landed killed 185 seals and got away with 120 skins before it was discovered."

On page 12: "The Japanese pelagic fleet which operated in the Behring Sea during the summer consisted of at least 16 vessels, each of which carried a crew of about 30 men, and from five to seven small boats for sealing. They used shot guns to kill the seals in the water, and used cannon, probably for signaling. The reports of shotgun firing and the boom of cannon, which were continually heard on the shore nearly all of the two days, were so close as to disturb injuriously the rookeries. The crews killed seals in the water close to the island, easily within the three-mile limit, and landed on St. Paul Island. They killed seals on land, 95 per cent of which were females. At the time of these depredations the entire armament of the 38 men over 21 years of age on St. Paul Island, consisted of 12 rifles. On the other hand, each schooner probably carried a crew of more than 30 men. If the Japanese depredations were hovering around the islands on these days, and which were undoubtedly acting in concert, had united their crews in a raid they could have mustered a force of upwards of 120 men."

All the seals killed with the exception of two, were females. When it is remembered that the killing of female seals is universally condemned, was prohibited by the Russians as early as 1855, and has never been permitted by this government, the fact that over 95 per cent of the seals killed on the island by the marauders were females, stands out as especially malvolent.

The advent of the Japanese sealer operating without restriction has materially decreased the catches of our sealers, as the following figures would indicate: 1906, average skins per vessel, 75; 1906, average skins per vessel, 59; 1907, average skins per vessel, 33. For instance, this can be more readily understood when it is remembered that there is a sixty-mile zone around the Pribiloff islands, which Canadian sealers may not enter, and outside of this zone they are confined to the use of spears. The Japanese sealers operating within the zone, using firearms, make the seal more wary and impossible to approach within spearing distance. The final result is not difficult to foresee.

This government is in no wise responsible for the bringing into existence of these discriminating restrictions, but I trust, Mr. Speaker, that this government will not be saddled with the responsibility of their future continuance and that an earnest effort will be made for an arrangement of a more equitable and satisfactory character.

What I contend for is this, Mr. Speaker, that so long as unrestricted pelagic sealing is recognized, as in the case of Japan, then Canada should have the same rights.

In the speech from the throne at the opening of this session of parliament it was announced that an arrangement had been arrived at to submit, in conjunction with Newfoundland, to the Hague tribunal for the interpretation of Article 1, of the treaty of 1818.

I have no intention of making any further allusion to this proposal at this time, other than to say that any acknowledgment of Article 1 of the treaty of 1818 may have serious results to our fisheries on the Pacific coast, as it is by virtue of this treaty that our fishery rights are secured.

The submission, however, of the fur seal fisheries, which I have been discussing, to the Hague tribunal, would I think be received with favor, and I would suggest the total prohibition of fur seals, both on land and sea for a term of years, or until such time as the various herds had recovered from their present depleted condition.

This would involve the compensation of the pelagic sealers by their respective governments.

When the herds had again recuperated the killing could then be superimposed and the skins divided pro rata among the four nations interested until such time as they had been recouped for the amounts expended on compensation, the other maritime powers in the meantime agreeing to the above proposal. Afterwards, if they could not be denied.

This proposal will preserve to Canada with equal rights to the seas with the other nations of the world and relieve us of our present disabilities.

Unless commercial and monetary considerations are eliminated and such an arrangement entered into, there will, in a few years, be nothing left for which to negotiate. It is fruitless to rely upon concurrent regulations as between individual nations, or even groups of nations, for a settlement of this question. The only permanent solution is the adoption of the universal law of nations and the Hague convention is the tribunal to give it a definite expression.

"Because we refuse to recognize the property rights to the fur seal in the open sea, which is claimed by the United States, our attitude has been referred to as 'unneighborly,' in that it is destroying a valuable industry of our government."

We have in Canada a parallel case in the important salmon fisheries of the Fraser river which have been for many years recognized as a Canadian industry.

"Yearly, we have the schools of salmon coming in from the ocean through the Straits of Fuca and ascending the river to the spawning grounds. During recent years the United States fishermen have in their territorial waters trapped these salmon in extravagant quantities with the result that it has almost destroyed our industry. And, although these salmon spawn in Canadian territories and are again returning when caught we do not characterize it as unneighborly, but on the contrary we are adopting more stringent regulations upon our fishermen. We are yearly spending increasingly large sums, even in artificial propagation and taking every means possible to continue the industry to the benefit not only of Canada but of the United States."

Mr. Sloan having pointed out the great value of the sealing industry showed that the raw fur (London sales) had amounted to about \$47,000,000 to August 31, 1906.

He concluded as follows: "I have shown that the Canadian pelagic sealers are victims of discrimination fatal to their industry."

"I have shown the value to the world of the fur seal fisheries of the north Pacific ocean. I have pointed out the urgency of action being taken to save the valuable animal from total extinction."

"I have suggested the Hague tribunal as a competent and unbiased to deal with this question."

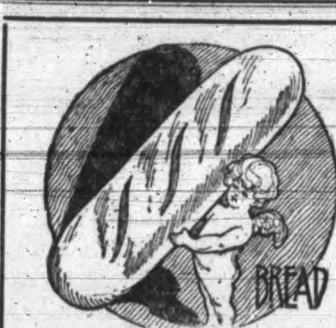
"In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the destruction of the fur seal species would be unwarranted, furthermore it would be an unnatural, immoral and unpatriotic policy."

The protection and conservation of the fur seals of the north-Pacific ocean is an obligation due to posterity by the nations of to-day who are directly responsible and directly interested.

"This question is not one, that can be settled on lines of selfish consideration, it can only be settled by friendly compromise and intelligent statesmanship."

GET ON THE VOTERS' LIST.

Only a short time now remains for those wishing to vote at the next Dominion election to have their names put on the Voters' List. Those who do not have time to go to the Court House register should call up at the Liberal Rooms, 1230 Government street, upstairs, and have this attended to at once. Open till 9:30 o'clock every evening.



A Good Standby

"A nutritious bread is one great essential, and you may search the world over and not find any that will surpass Golden West bread. Upon this bread the foundation of a happy, healthful life can be built. The health and happiness of your family will improve, if you become a customer."

GOLDEN WEST BAKERY

Factory 211 COOK-ST. Phone J. T. LEGG, Proprietor.

Japanese Fancy Goods. ORIENTAL SOUVENIR

128 GOVERNMENT ST. Victoria Hotel Block. VICTORIA, B. C.

The Mikado Bazaar.

\$2.50-Mill Wood-\$2.50

For the remainder of February the B. P. Graham Lumber Co. will deliver mill slab-wood cut for stove or heater, anywhere within one mile of its mills at the price of \$2.50 per large two-horse wagon load.

MILLS, End of Garbally Road On Victoria Arm. Phone 364.

AUTOMOBILES

REPAIRING

Etc., Etc., A SPECIALTY

VEY BROS.

Mechanics and Engineers

Phone A-167. 72 VANCOUVER ST.

Satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of machinery repair work neatly executed.

LIBERAL ROOMS

1230 GOVERNMENT ST. (Upstairs.)

Open from 10 a. m. till 9:30 p. m.

A convenient place for all friends of the Liberal Party to gather.

Copies of the daily papers and the Hansard and all parliamentary reading kept on file.

If you have not had your name put on the Voters' List call up and do so before it is too late.

Mothers

Should always have a bottle of

WILSON'S INVALIDS' PORT

(A la coupe de France)

A BIG BRACING TONIC

to give to their young children on first indication of a chill or cold. It prevents croup, whooping-cough, diphtheria and fevers to which all children are subject—That's the point.

616-BOTTLE 32

ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Gray Hair Is Harmful

To look "Eternal Youth" soon changes it to its former shade. Perfectly harmless. \$1.25. Mrs. C. Kosche, Hair-Dressing Parlors, 118 Douglas St., Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 10, Clifton Scott Whiting will apply to the Governor-General in Council for approval of the plan and site for the erection of a wooden wharf in front of Lot 514, in the City of Victoria, B. C.

A plan of the said proposed wharf and a description by metes and bounds of the proposed site of the same have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and duplicates thereof have been deposited in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said City of Victoria, the same being the said Clifton Scott Whiting, aforesaid.

VICTORIA, B. C., the 24th day of February, 1908.

FELL & GREGORY, Solicitors for Clifton Scott Whiting, Applicant.

On Berth at Liverpool for B. C. Ports

The British Barque

"Haddon Hall"

(Rated 100A1)

Loading in March.

For rates of freight and other particulars, apply to

ROBT. WARD & Co. Ltd

Victoria Vancouver

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer to Stanley Adutt and John Hague Bousof of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the corner of Pandora and Blanchard streets in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, to Charles B. Maidment.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1908. HECTOR QUAGLIOTTI.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners we intend to apply for a transfer of our retail liquor license for the Bodessa Saloon, situate on the southeast corner of View and Douglas streets, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, to Charles B. Maidment.

Dated the 12th day of December, 1907. THOMAS A. McDOWELL, CHARLES McDOWELL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of our license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate at the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets, in the City of Victoria, B. C., and known as the "Elk" Saloon, to Lorenzo McCrae and Bert Holden.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1907. A. R. McDONALD, GEORGE ROBERTS.

NOTICE.

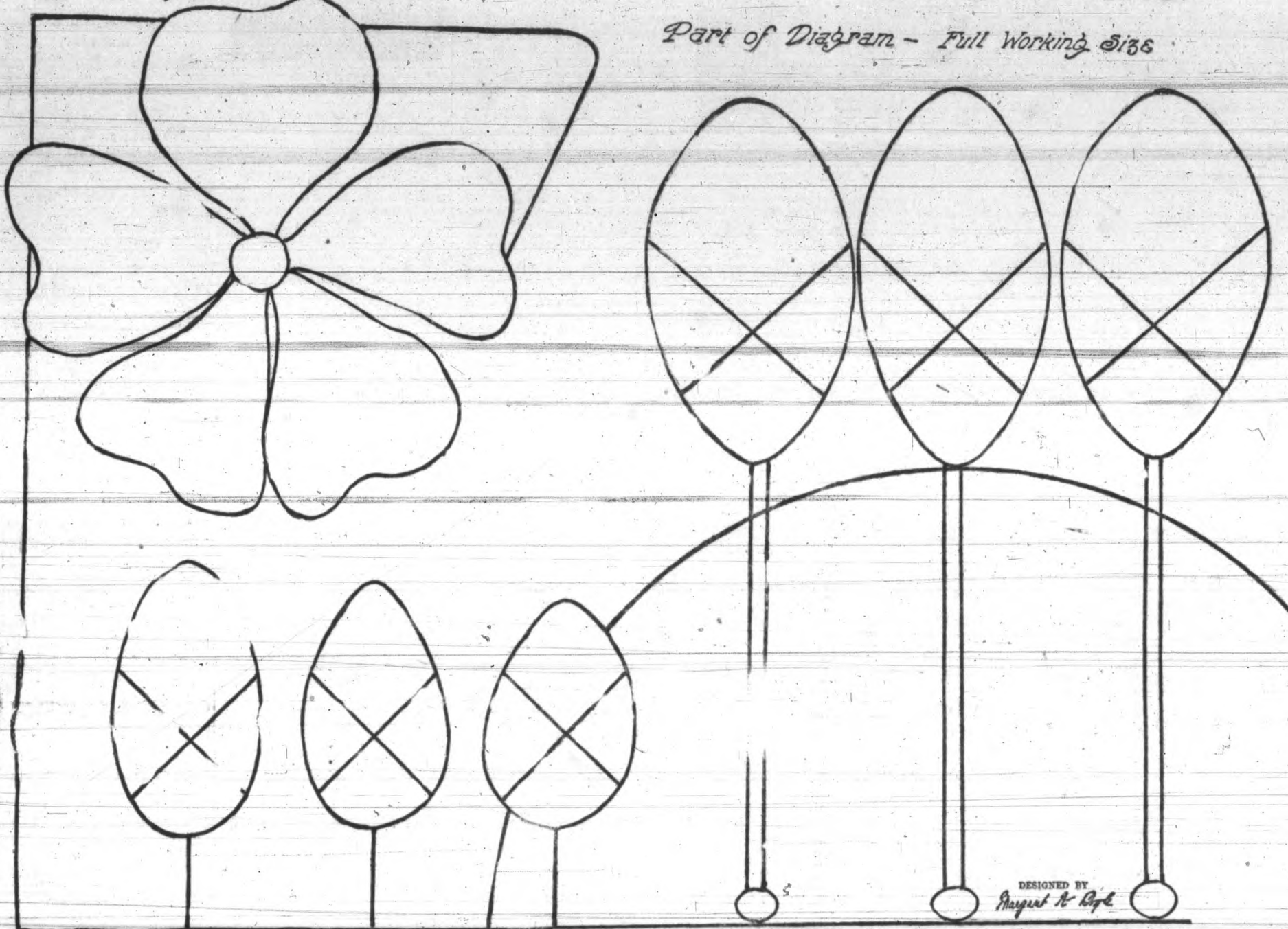
NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate in the City of Victoria, and known as the "Wilson Hotel."

Dated this 18th day of February, 1908. SAMUEL MCLENNAN.

IMPRactical Aids For ARTISTIC NEEDLEWOMEN

Mission Pillow in Wallachian

Part of Diagram - Full Working Size



DESIGNED BY
August H. B. B.

Pattern for a Mission Sofa Pillow in Wallachian

(No. 39.)

THIS is a most characteristic mission design, and is sure to be a very popular one.

The perforation for this artistic design may be secured for 25 cents; stamped on white linen, 55 cents; stamped on tan linen, 65 cents; stamped on blue denim, 40 cents. Materials for working (one dozen skeins of colored mercerized cottons), 30 cents extra.

By including the price of the perforation or of the stamped materials to the Needlework Department of this newspaper, the order will be filled without delay.

Since starting our new service the following patterns have appeared, perforation of which may be had at any time by mentioning the number.

These designs can also be bought ready stamped on suitable materials by writing us in regard to prices:

- No. 1—Cut-work centerpiece in grape design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 2—Forget-me-not design for a lingerie parasol. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 3—Wallachian blouse for shirtwaist suit. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 4—Wallachian skirt panel for shirtwaist suit. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 5—Sweet-pea design for child's dress. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 6—A primrose design for an overblouse. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 7—Bolero in Roman cut-work on net. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 8—A centerpiece of Wallachian embroidery. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 9—Wallachian plate and tumbler design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 10—Embroidered belts for the summer frock. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 11—A blouse design in coronation braid. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 12—A corset cover in French embroidery. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 13—Combination girdle, belt and tie. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 14—Child's one-piece embroidered frock. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 15—A lingerie hat or centerpiece. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 16—Child's sun hat in daisy design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 17—Lingerie blouse, embroidered in lace insertion. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 18—Child's coat in daisy design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 19—Embroidered yoke and sleeve for a nightgown. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 20—A stylish Wallachian coat set. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 21—Centerpiece in eyelid embroidery. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 22—Embroidered scarf and towel ends, with alphabet of two-inch letters included. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 23—Chrysanthemum design for blouse. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 24—Crib cover or design in bedroom linen in Empire effect. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 25—Fleur-de-lis centerpiece design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 26—Fleur-de-lis dollies. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 27—Design for rick-rack pillow. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 28—Design for belts and hat bands. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 29—Designs for five attractive work and opera bags. Price for the entire set, 25 cents.
- No. 30—Dresser set of three pieces in wheat design. Price for entire set, 25 cents.
- No. 31—Corset cover and lingerie ruffles in butterfly design. Price, 25 cents for both.
- No. 32—Shirtwaist in grape design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 33—Wallachian centerpiece in daisy design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 34—Baby cap, kimono and booties. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 35—Two towel ends in wheat and conventional design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 36—Two high collars and five tie ends. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 37—Centerpiece in lazy-daisy design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 38—Baby's cap, yoke and wristbands in daisies. Price, 25 cents.

SO popular has become the mission style of furniture that now there is a real demand for sofa pillows in the same type of design. A very effective design in this style is given on the page today, and it is sure to meet the hearty approval of embroiderers who desire an odd mission cushion.

It is known as the stained-glass design, and is worked out in the reds, blues, yellows and greens.

Two yellow petals, two blue petals and one red petal are used in the embroidering of the flower.

The buds are worked in red, with cross section in the center, worked in green at the top and bottom of the pillow, and in red with the cross sections

in blue at the sides. The stems and dots are worked in red.

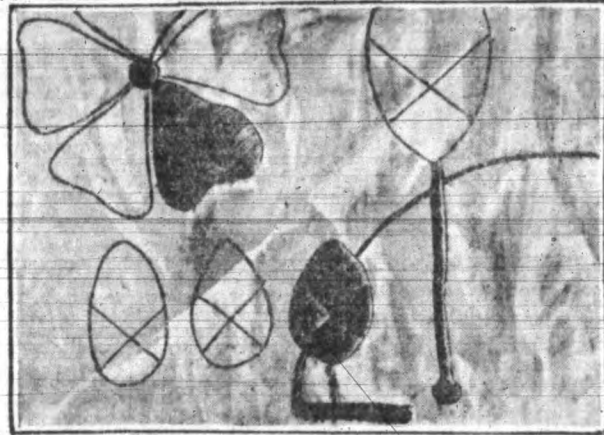
The design is padded and then worked in the satin stitch. If desired, it may be worked in outline stitch only, but will not be nearly so effective.

If it is not desired to have colors, then the pillow may be prettily worked out in the tan shades on natural colored linen, or the delft blues may be used.

A prettier design for a Christmas pillow can hardly be imagined.

Any information in regard to the working of this design will be gladly furnished. A letter of inquiry is addressed to this department.

If, however, a personal reply is desired, inclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.



Working detail in Satin Stitch.

Needlework Notes

A CLEVER idea for marking one's linen, especially the table napkins for everyday use, is to first write the initial or monogram in one corner with lead pencil, and trace on the sewing machine with a coarse needle and luster cotton.

White is preferable, though if there be any color in the napkin a corresponding red or blue thread looks well.

To make buttonholed scalloped look as if padded, work a chain stitch exactly through the center of each scallop, with a coarser thread than is used for the buttonholing, and work over it evenly.

Make a sewing apron with a pocket across the bottom about ten inches deep, and wear it when using the sewing machine.

Let all the small clippings fall into the pocket and thus keep the floor clean.

For a pretty tablecover, cut the figures from flowered cretonne and buttonhole them on a square of linen to form a border.

This is particularly pretty with a room where the furnishings are of cretonne.

An effective bedspread is made of sheer India linen, embroidered in shadow work, with clusters of daisies worked in different shades, with bolsters sham to match.

This may be made in one piece, or strips of the embroidered linen may alternate with lace insertions.

Spread and shams should be lined with some bright color.

A wet piece of embroidery should never be hung up to dry; never be folded upon itself and thrown into a heap; never left a moment while attending to something else.

Lay the piece flat between two dry towels or thick linen cloths and roll it up inside these in such a way that

no part of the embroidery can touch any other part of the same linen.

In this shape it can be wrung and twisted without danger, or lightly pounded, that the dry linen will more quickly absorb the moisture.

Leave in this condition until all the silk is absolutely dry.

Lay the piece face down upon an ironing board, well covered with several pieces of material.

Spread a clean white cloth over the embroidery and iron tightly the whole surface, being careful not to press too heavily upon the embroidered portions.

A hot iron placed upon embroidered linen, the silk in which is wet, will produce a steam that will injure the same.

Do not press hard at first, but work rapidly. Should the center have become dry, use a dampened cloth to run the iron over, as this method will leave the linen sufficiently damp for pressing.

It also leaves the linen fresh and holds the natural stiffening of same.

Damp linen, dry silk, a hot iron and quick movement are the elements necessary to success.

If these instructions are followed there will be no cause for complaint, and your embroideries will come out fresh and clean, unless you have used a cheap brand of embroidery silk.

Remember, it pays to buy the best silk, which will stand washing without the colors running.

Rope stitch is quite easy to execute, being very like the well-known chain stitch.

Begin as you would for the latter, and then, instead of continuing by putting your needle into the loop just formed, put it into the side of it.

A Traveler's Gift

NOW that the lingerie waist is so very generally worn in all seasons, the girl who travels likes to know of some way in which she can keep her supply clean and fresh.

It is always better to carry one's waists in the top of the dress-suit case, where they will not become so badly crushed and can be held in place by straps.

A very dainty case in which to carry them can be made of some fancy cretonne cut something like an oblong envelope, excepting that the ends should be left square, and should be long enough so that when folded over they will overlap at the center; then bring up the sides, cut to a point so that they will meet at the center just like an ordinary envelope, and the case is made.

The case should be bound all around with satin ribbon, with ties on the top, and when closed should be just large enough to fit into the suitcase.

Waist Protectors

ONE of the simplest and at the same time one of the most appreciative gifts which one can make a girl is a waist protector, to slip over the closet hanger which holds her fancy waists.

It is the easiest thing in the world to make.

Take a square of figured silk, silk-lene or any pretty light material, cut a hole in the center large enough to slip easily around the collar of the waist and finish around the edges with some pretty white lace.

Run a square of narrow white ribbon tacked on the corners will add to the dainty effect.

Lining is not advised, as this would make the protector too heavy for delicate waists.

Party Bag

A PARTY bag that is decidedly unique resplendent in shape a Chinese lantern.

Three yards of Pompadour ribbon, five inches wide, were used in making it.

The ribbon was cut into six pieces of equal length, pointed at one end.

The pointed ends were sewed together, forming the full bottom of the bag.

A casing of white satin ribbon an inch wide was sewed around the bag eight inches from the top.

Into the casing thus formed was run featherbone, then covered with fancy stitches of pink and green rope silk, matching in shade the figures of the ribbon.

The bag was drawn in the usual way, having a frill two inches deep at the top, which was faced with white silk.

The featherbone ring keeps the bag in shape, so that when it is opened all its contents are visible, which in itself is a boon to any one who has searched in an ordinary wardrobe for some elusive article that cannot be found until the bag has been turned upside down and inside out.

This feature makes it an excellent model to be carried out in black ribbon for a convenient shopping bag.

Workbag

A CAPACIOUS workbag is made of silk a yard and a quarter long.

Across each end-featherbone is sewed; then the selvage on either side is gathered up as close as possible and sewed so that the two pieces meet in the middle, and the bag is carried by handles of ribbon that start from big bows on either side where the silk is drawn up.

Slippers in Looped Knitting

REQUIRED, about three ounces of dark red wool and two ounces of pink; and a pair of medium sized bone knitting needles.

Cast on 5 stitches with red wool. Increase (by knitting front and back of first stitch), knit 3, increase.

Second row—Purl 1, increase, using both wools together, now work in looped knitting, using the wools alternately, 1 stitch pink, 1 stitch red, beginning and ending with pink, last stitch increase, using both wools together.

Looped knitting is done by putting the wool round the first two fingers of the left hand.

Knit a stitch, taking through the loop on hand, knit another stitch in back of same stitch; you have now three thicknesses of wool on your needle, which is to be taken up as one, in the next row.

Fourth row—Purl 3, using both wools together.

Fifth row—Use the red wool only. Increase, looped knitting until last stitch, where increase.

Sixth row—Purl back 11 stitches with red wool.

Repeat these last four rows six times, when you will have 35 stitches on your needle.

Thirty-first row—Knit first stitch with both wools (no increase), proceed as usual, looped knitting with alternate wools for 23 stitches, ending with red. Turn, purl back with both wools 11 stitches.

This piece is for the instep.

First row—With red wool, knit two together, knit 7 looped stitches, knit 2 together.

Second row—Purl back 3 stitches.

Third row—Knit 2 together, with both wools, 1 pink, 1 red, 1 pink, 1 red, 1 pink, knit 2 together both wools.

Fourth row—Purl 7 stitches.

Fifth row—As first, but only 3 looped stitches.

Sixth row—Purl 3.

Seventh row—Use both wools. Knit 2 together, knit 1 (not looped), pass first stitch over, knit 2 together, pass stitch over.

Break off wools and fasten off firmly.

Now with wrong side of knitting toward you, join on both wools by instep, and purl back the 12 stitches that were left for right side of foot.

Work backward and forward on these twelve stitches in same pattern, knitting the first and last stitch without an increase, for about thirty-four rows, putting more or less, according to length of shoe required.

Cast off with both wools used together.

Knit the other twelve stitches in

the same way, and join neatly at back of heel.

For the looped crochet to put round top of shoe, do 7 chain, turn and do 6 double crochet, using red wool only and taking up both threads of previous row.

Next row—Six double looped crochets, passing the red wool twice round the first two fingers, six double crochets back.

Next row—Use both wools together, and do six looped crochets, putting the two wools once round your fingers.

Six double crochets back with both wools.

Repeat these last four rows until you have a long enough piece to go all round.

Join into a circle, then sew the edges together with the loops outside, and sew on to shoe.

Crochet a chain to run round ankle.

Make a little bob to fasten on each end by winding pink wool round first two fingers of left hand about twenty times, then the red about thirty times, tie tightly in the middle and cut the loops.

Get a pair of bedroom slipper soles, bind them with ribbon, and sew the shoes on.

Gifts Made at Home

A DAINTY belonging for a girl's suitcase is a tufted sachet pad of silk or other pretty material to spread over her things when packed, and still another could be provided for the bottom.

From a yard of pretty cretonne and rubber sheeting one can make several dainty toilet bags at slight expense, binding the edges of the bags with white tape.

Such bags are made either square or oblong, according to the purpose for which they are intended, with a rounded flap, which fastens with a button and crocheted loop, taking care not to sew the button through the rubber flaps.

The workbag with round bottom is always a favorite, and may be varied by using either Manila mat or a Japanese tray for the bottom, instead of the usual cardboard, covered with the bag material.

The beauty of a bag is often marred by not having a frill of proper depth at the top. When planning this, care must be taken to allow ample material for it. Too much is better than too little, for a small bag with a deep frill is more graceful and artistic than a large bag with a narrow frill.

Opera Bags

MUCH latitude in the shape and size of opera bags is permissible, but the materials used must be of the best, whether the effect aimed for be daintiness or richness.

Two yards of ribbon, four and a half or five inches wide, will make an opera bag large enough to hold glasses, purse, handkerchief and fan.

The ribbon is cut into three strips of equal length, which are overhanded together.

The piece thus formed is folded as for a straight bag and overhanded together to within two inches of the top.

To form a frill the top is turned in two inches and gathered, leaving an inch plain at each end.

A unique feature of this bag is the handles, which are sewed inside when the frill is gathered, and which are made of featherbone covered with white satin.

Cut a strip of featherbone fourteen inches long and lap one end over the other, sew securely thus forming a ring, which is covered by winding with No. 2 ribbon.

Each handle is finished with a tufted bow of the ribbon tied on one side of top.

The bow on one should be on the opposite side from the other, so that when the handles are held together for carrying there will be a bow each side of the top.

Five yards of No. 2 ribbon are required for winding and bows.

The bottom of the bag is made square, something the shape of an ordinary paper bag, by folding the lower end of each seam into a point that will come to the middle of the bottom of the bag, where the two points meet and are sewed together and to the bag.

A yard and a quarter of five-inch ribbon cut into four strips—instead of three, but made in the same way, forms a smaller bag, that many people would prefer to the larger.

Satin Stitch

IN satin stitch the work must be very closely done, so that no trace of the material is seen between the stitches.

In working satin stitch the thread should never be very tightly drawn, neither should it be allowed to sag.

The direction of the lines should be across the grain.

If you wish to make the center in satin, you should pad it in the same way that you do the scalloping—that is, by running a coarse thread in outline.

Let Want Ads. Prevent Boarding House "Vacancies"

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Accountants

F. R. SARGISON, auditing, bookkeeping by the day, or by contract, on a balanced and annual statements made. 1203 Langley.

Bakery

For CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Confectionery, etc., try D. W. Hanbury, 23 Fort St., or ring up Phone 261, and your order will receive prompt attention.

Blacksmith

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Having purchased the blacksmith and carriage shop of W. A. Robertson & Son, 26 Discovery street, between Douglas and Government streets, I am now prepared to do all kinds of carriage, blacksmith, painting and horse shoeing, etc. I make a specialty of shoeing horses with corns, quarter cracks, etc. Attention is called to my change of address, and all old customers and new ones are cordially invited to give me a call. J. J. Fisher, 26 Discovery street.

Boot and Shoe Repairing

NO MATTER where you bought your shoes, bring them to me for repair. Hibbs, 3 Oriental Ave., opposite Pantheatre.

Bottle Washing

Wine, whiskey, claret, brandy and all other bottles washed and sterilized. Washed flasks always ready for saloons and hotels. Prices moderate. Phone 1336. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store St.

Builder and General Contractor

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—Before placing their orders for lumber would do well to see our stock. We keep in our yards a large stock which we take pleasure in showing to all visitors. Give us a trial order and we will serve you so well that you will be ready to join our forces in "Once a customer always one." B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd./Mills, Garbally road, Victoria, B. C.

Contractors and Builders

W. Lang, Contractor and Builder, Jobbing and repairing, 27 Avalon road, James Bay, Phone 4312.

Builders and Contractors

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street, Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 539.

Builders and Contractors

CHAS. A. MCGREGOR, 142 Blanchard street, Jobbing, etc., a specialty. Twenty years' experience. Orders promptly filled. Phone B147.

Builders and Contractors

DINSDALE & MALCOLM, Builders and Contractors, BRICK AND STONE BUILDINGS A SPECIALTY.

Builders and Contractors

DINSDALE & MALCOLM, 3239 Quadra St., 32 Hillside Ave.

Builders and Contractors

NOTICE—Rock blasted rock for sale for building and concrete, J. R. Williams, 808 Michigan street, Phone 1245.

Builders and Contractors

THE B. F. GRAHAM LUMBER COMPANY, LTD., 1000 Douglas street, Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 539.

Builders and Contractors

CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Defective flues fixed, etc. Wm. Neat, 32 Quadra street, Phone 1019.

Builders and Contractors

Cleaning and Tailoring Works

GENTS' CLOTHES pressed and kept in thorough repair, at \$2.50 per month called for and delivered. G. W. Walker, 78 Johnson St., just east of Douglas.

Builders and Contractors

LASH'S (Sanitary) 406 View street, Phone A127. Ladies' gents' and children's garments cleaned, pressed, altered and repaired; good work; lowest prices. No inferior chemicals used.

Builders and Contractors

Dentists

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Douglas and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office, 257; Residence, 122.

Builders and Contractors

Dyeing and Cleaning

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street, Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

Builders and Contractors

PAUL'S DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS, 120 Fort street, Tel. 624.

Builders and Contractors

B. C. STEAM DYEWORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Cleaning, pressing, etc. Phone 200. Hearns & Renfrew.

Builders and Contractors

Educational

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1100 Broad street, Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping thoroughly taught. Graduates filling good positions. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

Builders and Contractors

Employment Agency

JAMES GREEN, 575 Yates St., Victoria, Male and Female Employment Agency, Real Estate and General Business office. Employers ring up phone 1008, and let me know your wants.

Builders and Contractors

WANTED: A big house, suitable for letting rooms.

Builders and Contractors

ALSO two 6-roomed houses with all modern conveniences.

Builders and Contractors

WANTED: By an educated lady, situation, bookkeeper or any place of trust.

Builders and Contractors

Engravers

GENERAL ENGRAVER, Stencil Cutter and Seal Engraver, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opp. Post Office.

Builders and Contractors

BOARDS OF TRADE, Tourist Association, etc., should consult us when preparing guide books, advertising literature, and all kinds of illustrated folders. We group photos artistically and guarantee best results. Photo-Engraving Co., 1124 Broad street.

Builders and Contractors

Flowers

ROSES and HARDY PERENNIALS—Do not buy imported stock, our roses are grown in our nursery; over 20 varieties to choose from, \$1.00 per dozen up to \$5.00. Also all kinds of plants prepared. Lindsays Floral Gardens Company, 1201 Lansdowne Road, Victoria, B. C.

Builders and Contractors

ROSES—Just to hand, a large consignment of standard varieties in very strong plants. Your choice, \$4 per doz. Flew's Gardens, 35 South Park street.

Furrier

FRED. POSTER, Taxidermist and Furrier, 42 1/2 Johnson street.

House Cleaning

Make a mirror of everything by using British Veneer Furniture Polish; nothing so good. At all Druggists 25 cents.

Labor Supplied

ALL KINDS of Chinese labor supplied and contracts taken. Terms moderate. Address: Yin Thoms, 1200 W. Co., 1630 Government St., Phone A1278.

Land Surveyor

WING ON, Employment Office. All kinds of Chinese help furnished, 320 Comorant street, Telephone B1182.

INDIAN LABORERS SUPPLIED—Messrs. Harnam Singh & Co., Indian labor contractors, 283 Douglas street. Laborers supplied in any number or description on short notice; moderate terms. Telephone A 1693.

JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of labor supplied at short notice. 1630 Government street, Tel. 1629.

THE JAPANESE GENERAL CONTRACTING CO. LTD., 22 Store street, Telephone No. 1596. Labor supplied, of any number or description, on short notice.

Legal

ALEX. GILLESPIE and J. B. Green, British Columbia land surveyors. Office, 1107 Langley street.

Legal

C. W. BRADSHAW, Barrister, etc., Law Chambers, Bastion street, Victoria.

Legal

MURPHY & FISHER, Solicitors, 101 Douglas street, Victoria. Practice before Railway Commission. Charles Murphy, Harold Fisher.

SMITH & JOHNSTON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Agents before the Railway and other Commissions and in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, Ottawa. Alexander Smith, W. Johnston.

Lodges

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec., 257 Government street.

COURT CARIBOO, No. 73, I. O. F., meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets, on the 2nd Tuesday and 4th Monday of every month, at 8 p. m. For information apply J. O. Walker, Treas., P. O. Box 257, City.

COMPANION COURT FAR WEST, I. O. F., No. 273, meets first and third Monday each month in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets. Isabelle Moore, Financial Secretary, P. O. Box 257, City.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 52, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets, last and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Sec. 544.

VICTORIA, No. 11, K. of P., meets at K. of P. Hall every Thursday, D. S. Mowat, K. of R. & S. Sec. 144.

A. O. F. COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, No. 385, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, W. P. Fullerton, Secy.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Wednesday in month at A. O. U. W. Hall, Members of Order visiting the city cordially invited to attend. R. Dunn, recorder.

COURT VICTORIA, A. O. F., No. 890, meets at St. William Wallace Hall, last and 3rd Wednesdays, W. Noble, secretary, 144 Oswego street.

L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 153 Government street, Tel. 930.

Medical

DR. J. P. RYAN has removed his office from 307 Pandora avenue to the Vernon Building, corner Douglas and View.

Medical Massage

MR. BERGSTROM BJORNELT, Masseuse, room 2, Vernon Block, Douglas street, Victoria, B. C. Office hours 1 to 6 p. m.

Medium

B. H. KNEESHAW, Medium and Healer, 135 Chatham street, Sittings daily, Tel. circle, Thursday night.

Medical Massage

MR. H. E. HOWES, Psychic Medium and Healer, can be consulted daily, Room 7, Vernon Buildings, Douglas street.

Merchant Tailors

MERCHANT TAILOR—Do you wish to wear well cut and made garments? Then go to J. Sorensen, tailor, Government street, up stairs, over Anderson's Jewellery Store, or opposite Tronche Ave. I carry the best of imported cloths and at a very low price. Give me a trial.

Monuments

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS—Estimates given for monuments, etc. E. Phillips, 14 and 16 View street, Tel. B1207.

Music

FRANK J. ARMSTRONG, Violinist, Graduate of Leipzig Conservatory of Music, and a pupil of Hans Becker, will receive pupils at 521 Michigan St., Telephone A235.

Second-Hand Goods

WANTED—Old coats and vests, pants, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, shotguns, revolvers, etc. Highest cash prices paid. Will call at any address. Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand store, 44 Johnson street, two doors below Government street.

Second-Hand Goods

WANTED—Scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks, and all kinds of junk and refuse. Highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1200 Store street, Phone 1236.

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A. B. McNEILL

REALTY, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. PHONE 645. 11 TROUNCE AVE.

HOUSES

THREE BUNGALOWS—Large grounds with each \$4,500, \$4,200, \$4,000.

SMALL HOMES—Splendid values and good terms \$1,100, \$1,200, \$1,300, \$300.

LOTS

EIGHT LOTS, in Pearse estate, fine locality \$1,000.

TWO LOTS, Banks street, best on street \$1,200.

ONE LOT, Alfred, corner \$750.

ONE LOT, Gladstone avenue, fine view \$600.

THE MAN OUT OF A JOB

In Victoria and throughout British Columbia some men are out of work, yet it is believed that at other points labor is required. There may be many persons seeking work on the farm, in the shops, offices, etc., and we would be glad to publish advertisements from such persons, with their addresses, in order that they may be communicated with by those who may require help.

SITUATIONS WANTED

THE TIMES is anxious to be of assistance, and for the month of February will insert advertisements under the above headings, once, up to fifteen words.

FREE OF CHARGE

Note.—If an additional insertion is necessary it will be given upon request.

Painter and Decorator

PAINTER AND DECORATOR FRANK MELLOR, 201 YATES ST. Phone 1564.

Pottery Ware, Etc.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C.

Stenographers

Stenographers and typists supplied on application to Mr. Stuttle, teacher, 1044 Yates street.

Teaming

TRIMBLE & SON, general teaming, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Sec. 544.

Truck and Dray

TRUCKING—Quick service, reasonable charges. Walsh Bros., Baker's Feed Store, 540 Yates street.

Watch Repairing

A. PETCH, 20 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairs, all kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

Window Cleaning

EXPERT WINDOW CLEANER—R. Deeken, 731 Fort street, Victoria West. Store office and house windows cleaned weekly by contract.

Agents Wanted

WANTED—Responsible party to act as sole agent for patented article of merit, exclusive territory to right of way. Address 106 Clark street, Portland, Me., U. S. A.

Houses for Sale

FOR SALE—Eight-room house, and one lot on Chestnut street, bath, pantry, electric light, hot and cold water, sewer, stable and buggy shed. Price \$3,400. \$700 cash, balance at 6% per cent. Maymish & Rogers, Mahon Building.

Houses for Sale

FOR SALE—Bargain, four-roomed cottage on Amphion street, woodshed, full sized lot, close to car line. Only \$1,800. E. C. H. Bagshaw, 61 Fort street.

Houses for Sale

SNAP FOR ONE WEEK—Fine bungalow, 7 large rooms, etc., greenhouse, fruit-trees, centrally located, lot 100x140, reasonable terms, also 4 room cottage, stable, full sized lot, View St, particulars 1119 Government St., room 5.

Houses for Sale

A BEAUTIFUL HOME for sale cheap and on exceptionally easy terms; situated amid rural surroundings on one of the most desirable residential streets of the city; house contains 11 rooms and is thoroughly well built; grounds include fine lawn with handsome shrubbery and garden with 34 fruit trees in good bearing. Apply 124 Belmont ave.

Houses for Sale

FOR SALE—A snap, 4 roomed cottage, in splendid condition, beautiful garden and full sized lot, \$600 cash and balance on terms to suit. Apply 845 View street.

Houses for Rent

TO LET—New bungalow, Niagara St., close to park, seven rooms, modern; will be ready for occupancy March 15th. Apply D. C. Reid, National Finance Co., Ltd., 1256 Government St., Phone 1385.

Miscellaneous

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

Miscellaneous

KNIGHT'S Hardy Cabbage Plants, 50 per 100; 80¢ per 20; \$1.00 per 30; \$1.00 per 1,000. Mr. Tolmie Nursery, Victoria. Catalogue of nursery stock free.

Miscellaneous

THE LATEST sheet metal electric signs. J. Morley, maker, Victoria, B. C. Phone B1167.

Miscellaneous

JUST ARRIVED—Full line of ladies' and children's white wear; hats clearing at less than half price. Garreth Block, R. J. Soper.

J. STUART YATES

22 BASTION STREET, VICTORIA.

FOR SALE

50 ACRES—Sooke District, just inside Sooke harbor.

FINE SEA FRONTAGE—At Esquimalt, about three acres, cheap.

TWO LOTS—On Victoria harbor, with large wharf and sheds and 2 large warehouses, in good condition, on easy terms.

